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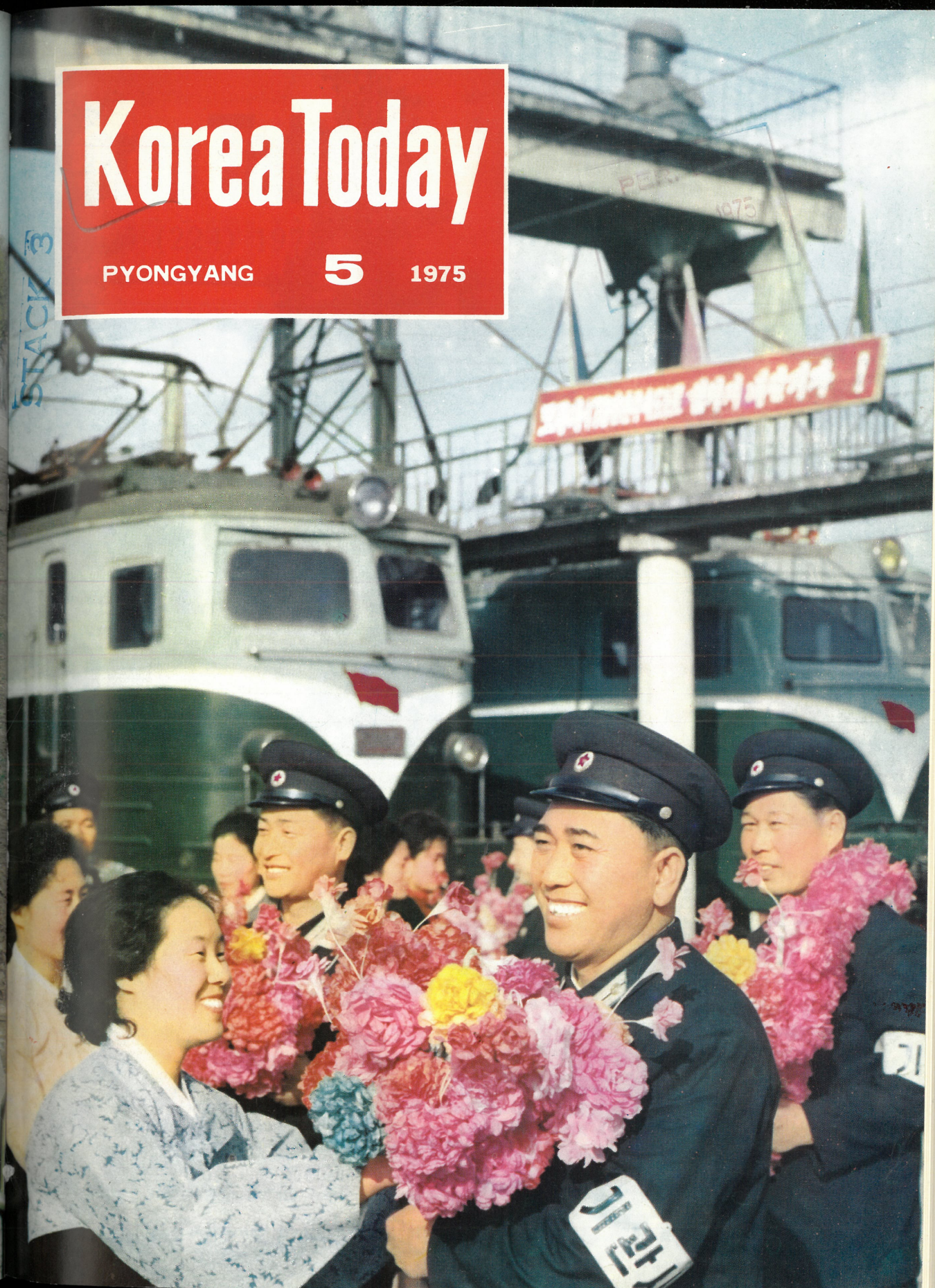


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# LET US FURTHER PROMOTE THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM BY VIGOROUSLY CARRYING OUT THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

## KIM IL SUNG

(Speech at the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers, March 3, 1975)

Comrades,

One year has passed since the time when the National Industrial Congress was held. And it is two years since when the Party Central Committee dispatched three-revolution teams to various branches of the national economy. Sometime ago the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party summed up the activities of the three-revolution teams and set forth new tasks. This meeting of active industrial workers is to discuss measures for achieving a great advancement in the building of socialism in pursuance of the decision of the plenary meeting.

Out on many fronts of socialist construction the three-revolution teams have registered great successes over the past two years. These teams and the Party organizations at

different levels have added lustre to our Chollima Movement by bringing the revolutionary spirit of the working people into full play and vigorously stepping up the building of socialism. In particular, they attained a very high speed and scored brilliant results in the "70-day battle" last year.

At this meeting I have been deeply impressed to hear the speeches on the achievements made by our heroic working class and the members of the three-revolution teams. Your speeches greatly moved me.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I extend warm thanks to all the workers, technicians, office employees of our country who have performed great exploits in socialist construction by displaying a high degree of Party spirit, working-class spirit and revolutionary

spirit, and to the active industrial workers, members of the three-revolution teams and

the functionaries of Party organizations at all levels present here.

## I. The Historical Necessity of the Three Revolutions

Our Party put forward the policy for carrying out the three revolutions long ago, and has since energetically carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our Party's policy for the three revolutions is very correct.

Even after overthrowing the exploiting system of capitalism and imperialism and establishing the socialist system, the working class must continue with the revolution. Even when the capitalist system and imperialism is overthrown, socialism and communism will not be built of its own accord. Socialism and communism can be built only through a prolonged struggle for economic construction and class struggle.

In particular, those countries which have not made the Industrial Revolution nor gone through the capitalist stage in the past and the former colonial and semi-colonial countries will take a still longer time to build socialism. It is that these countries are lagging in terms of ideology, technology and culture.

The countries that are yet to make the Industrial Revolution and the once colonial and semi-colonial countries are very backward with regard to the economy and technology.

The capitalist countries carried out the Industrial Revolution already a few hundred years ago and have built modern industries. Britain carried out the Industrial Revolution more than 200 years ago, and Japan made its capitalist revolution over 100 years ago.

But those countries which remain colonial or semi-colonial without making the Industrial Revolution have long been subjected to

the imperialists' exploitation and plunder as sources of raw materials and commodity markets for imperialism. These countries, therefore, lack the basis of industry and their economic foundations are very weak even when they have entered on the road of building a new society.

Right after liberation our country, too, had no basis of industry. At the time we were even incapable of making such things as pencils and matches for ourselves. The Japanese imperialist devils had taken our graphite and wood to their country to make pencils with, which they brought to our country and sold. Their colonial predatory policy prevented the development of our national economy. After liberation we discussed the question of pencils as the first agenda of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, and started the economic construction of the new country with the production of pencils.

In the years that followed liberation our textile industry was next to nothing. During Japanese imperialist rule our country had a few small textile mills, with only 15,000 spindles altogether. The Japanese imperialist devils not only hampered the development of a modern national industry in our country but also destroyed our handicrafts.

I think that many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America which have won their liberation after a prolonged colonial rule of the imperialists find themselves in the similar position as our country did immediately after liberation. They must start from scratch, with no economic basis, in building a new society.



That is why the lagging countries should wage a hard, long-drawn-out struggle to overtake and outstrip the capitalist states in the economy and technology and build socialism and communism.

Communist society is a highly developed society where all work according to their ability and receive according to their needs. It is inevitable for the countries that went through no Industrial Revolution and for the former colonies and semi-colonies to take a long time to build the economic basis at a level high enough to enable all to work according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

The countries which did not pass through the capitalist stage or were colonies or semi-colonies before are also backward culturally.

To begin with, their inhabitants' general level of knowledge is very low. I was told that in a certain African country which has achieved freedom from many years of imperialist colonial rule the illiterates make up as much as 80 to 90 per cent of the population. This means that nearly all the inhabitants are unlettered. The same was true of our country immediately after liberation.

In addition, the underdeveloped countries have no technical cadres of their own. Right after liberation our country had only a few tens of graduates of technological institutes. And even they did not study here in our country, but in foreign countries under Japanese names. If there were any university graduates in our country in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, they were a small number of lawyers, doctors, teachers and scribes. The lawyers who had majored in the laws of the Japanese imperialists were quite useless in building a new country after liberation. Because we had no Korean technical cadres immediately after liberation, we had a very hard time of it in building a university.

If the working people's cultural standard is low and there are no native technical cad-

res, it is impossible to forcefully step up the revolution and construction or build a new society successfully.

For underdeveloped countries it is no easy task to eliminate their cultural backwardness. It must take a long period of time to remove cultural backwardness handed down from the old society and build a new national culture.

The countries which did not undergo the capitalist stage or remained colonies or semi-colonies are also backward ideologically.

In the countries where capitalism is developed, there are many workers. The working class has a great militancy against the capitalist exploitation and oppression and a strong class awareness and revolutionary spirit.

In the countries which did not pass through the capitalist stage or remained colonial semi-feudal society, the size of the working class is small, while the peasants and handicraftsmen comprise the overwhelming majority of their population. Among those which were colonial semi-feudal society before, there are countries where the peasantry form 80 to 90 per cent of the population.

The peasants and handicraftsmen have hatred for the oppression and exploitation of the landlords and capitalists. But without working-class leadership, they cannot fight resolutely against class enemies; and their spirit to fight imperialism is weak. Because they are scattered far and wide, leading individual lives, they lack collectivist spirit and organization. While their revolutionary spirit is not strong enough, they have a lot of selfishness, superstition and other outworn ideas.

It must take a long time to root out the obsolete ideas from the minds of the peasants and handicraftsmen and arm them with noble communist ideology and lofty revolutionary spirit.

The countries which have not made the Industrial Revolution and the former colonies

and semi-colonies are backward ideologically, technically and culturally. So, it takes these countries more time to build communism than the advanced capitalist countries to carry out the revolution and build communism. Therefore, if they are to build communism, they must continue with the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system.

This is also necessitated by the fact that capitalism and imperialism still remain in the world.

Once the socialist system is set up, there will be no exploiter classes at home, but, internationally, capitalism and imperialism will continue to exist. In these circumstances, the imperialists continue to perpetrate subversive activities against the socialist system. Therefore, only by continuing with the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, is it possible to defend the revolutionary achievements and succeed in building socialism and communism.

In the northern half of the Republic, the landlord-capitalist system has long been eliminated, but imperialist and capitalist countries still remain around our country. Especially, in the southern half of our country, the landlord-capitalist system remains intact and the US imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries are entrenched. Therefore, the subversive activities of imperialists and reactionaries are more intensified in our country than elsewhere.

The US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries still persist in their wild dream of overthrowing the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and restoring the capitalist system, and are obstructing our building of socialism in every way. They are making frantic efforts to infiltrate capitalist ideology into the northern half of the Republic and viciously manoeuvring to hamper the development of our basic industries and blockade our country economically.

If we are to shatter all the subversive activities of the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries and build socialism and communism successfully, we must carry on revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres. Thus, we will fully prepare all our working people ideologically and quickly develop our economy and culture, and will take ten steps or a hundred steps, when others take one.

In the first days of its existence, our Party proposed, on the basis of the scientific analysis of our country's historical conditions and the prevailing situation, a policy of carrying through revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, and has vigorously struggled to implement it. Of course, it did not put up the slogan of the three revolutions immediately after liberation. However, from then on, we patiently conducted ideological work to weed out old ideologies from the minds of our working people and equip them with progressive ideas, and struggled to eliminate all the backwardness from the economic and cultural spheres and build socialist economy and culture. Particularly after the establishment of the socialist system our Party fought more dynamically to carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural.

Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism. Our people, under the banners of three revolutions, waged a vigorous struggle and succeeded in fulfilling the Three-Year Plan and carried out the Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value. They also achieved great successes in their struggle to carry out the Seven-Year Plan. Because of



the prevailing situation, the Seven-Year Plan was extended for three years but, during the ten-year period, our industrial output increased by 12.8 per cent on an annual average.

While our people were carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, the situation was very complicated. The US imperialists made the situation extremely tense by causing the Caribbean crisis and escalating the Viet Nam war, and further intensified their aggressive manoeuvres against our country. In order to cope with this situation, we had to devote great additional efforts to increasing the

nation's defence power. Our Party proposed and carried through a revolutionary policy of economic construction simultaneously with the building of defences. This not only brought about great achievements in socialist economic construction but also strengthened the nation's defence capabilities.

The correctness of our Party's policy of carrying through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions has been unequivocally proved through revolutionary practice in our country.

## 2. The Start of the Three-Revolution Team Movement

In our country the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, gained momentum after our Party formed and sent three-revolution teams to the factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

The dispatch by our Party of the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy was a very important step in energetically promoting these revolutions. Indeed, we could push ahead with the three revolutions with the help of the Party organizations because such organizations exist in all fields and units in our country. But we did not leave this work entirely to the care of the Party organizations at the lower levels, but saw to it that the Party centre directly sent three-revolution teams so that the Party organizations and these teams joined efforts in promoting the three revolutions.

In sending the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy, our Party mainly aimed at developing our economy more rapidly and more smoothly by effectively helping the cadres to get rid of their old ideas such as conservatism and empiricism and work well as required by the

Party.

The old cadres who work in different fields of the national economy now are all priceless assets of our Party. After liberation, they took an active part in founding our Party and our Republic and, upholding the Party's policy, took the lead in the struggle to carry out the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform and the nationalization of industries. In the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War, they fought with single devotion, shedding much blood, too, at the front and in the rear to defend the power of our Republic and achieve the cause of national reunification. After the war, our cadres also worked hard to carry out the socialist revolution and build socialism and performed feats of heroism. Thanks to their energetic struggle, the socialist transformation of the economic forms including agricultural co-operation was triumphantly completed, the postwar Three-Year Plan, the Five-Year Plan, the Seven-Year Plan successfully carried out, and the difficult tasks of the rural technical revolution including the irrigation projects creditably fulfilled.

As you see, in the past our cadres have done much work and played an important role. But now, after the lapse of 30 years since liberation, they have grown old and their qualifications fail to keep pace with the rapidly developing realities. In order that they may not fall behind the developing realities, our Party set up a system of collective study including the Saturday study and Wednesday lecture meeting, and also a system under which they attend regular schools for one month every year. But today the scale of the economy has greatly expanded and all branches of economic construction demand modern science and technology. In such conditions, with their knowledge and experiences alone they cannot successfully promote socialist construction nor vigorously launch the speed campaign called for by the Party.

For all that, we cannot remove all the old cadres from their work or dismiss them. We must value them. Some of the old cadres reveal conservatism, empiricism, departmentalism, bureaucratism and, worse still, become indolent and loose thinking that they could loaf on the job now that they have risen to an important position. This is due largely to their poor knowledge resulting from their neglect of study. That is why we should not dismiss but effectively help the old cadres to work well in the future, as in the past, and keep their flowers of life in bloom.

Precisely for this purpose, our Party formed the three-revolution teams consisting of Party workers including those from the Party Central Committee, functionaries of the state and economic organs, working people's organizations, scientific and technical personnel, young intellectuals, and dispatched them to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Organizing and sending out the three-revolution teams, we clearly told them the object of dispatching them and the tasks they were supposed to carry out. We told the mem-

bers of the three-revolution teams that they should awaken and help the leadership personnel, that the object of their struggle was by no means the cadres themselves, but their old ideas such as conservatism, empiricism, bureaucratism, and that, therefore, they should respect and support them even when they struggle uncompromisingly against their old ideas. We also told them to teach modern science and technology and demonstrate their might to the cadres concerned, in the light of the fact that the cadres' level was low and that, moreover, they were unable to study properly, stuck in the bog of routine work.

The three-revolution team movement initiated by our Party has been derived from the revolutionary mass line, and thoroughly embodies in itself the requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system. By dispatching to the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms large three-revolution teams comprising workers from the Party, state and economic organs and working people's organizations, scientific and technical personnel and young intellectuals, we made it possible for the superiors to give better help to their inferiors as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system.

In former times, guidance to the factories and enterprises was realized through one or two instructors sent out by the Party Central Committee or the Administration Council. The instructors did not try to get a good grasp of the work of the factories and enterprises as a whole, but would find faults with their work and return with a bundle of them. This bundle got us nowhere in solving problems nor gave us a clear idea of the real situation at the lower levels.

As we are wont to say, a matter, whatever it is, should be studied not from one angle only but from every angle—front, back and sides. All things and phenomena necessarily



have their positive and negative sides. Therefore, if we are to correctly understand a matter, we should properly combine its positive and negative sides, viewing it from different angles.

If one or two instructors are sent to factories and enterprises respectively from the centre, they can neither acquire a deep grasp of their work as a whole nor give them much help. Therefore, we discussed the matter many times at meetings of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and formed the three-revolution team with 20 to 30 people for a factory or enterprise, and the one for a large factory or enterprise with some 50. When such a large

number of people go to a factory at a time, they can penetrate every workshop and workteam, study and guide their work right at the places of production. This is the only way to unerringly find out the true nature of the defects manifested in their work and give substantial aid to the executives and workers of the factory or enterprise concerned to work hard with creative activity. This work method is incomparably superior to the erstwhile method of sending out one or two instructors to pick faults. If the former method of guidance was a handicraft one, then we can say that today's method of guidance through the three-revolution teams is a modern, revolutionary method of work.

### 3. Achievements in the Three Revolutions

In recent years great successes have been achieved in the three revolutions under our Party's leadership. We realized this more keenly after visiting the three-revolution exhibition hall a few days ago and hearing excellent speeches at this meeting.

The three-revolution teams have played a great role in the successful carrying out of the three revolutions. At the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee we highly estimated the three-revolution team movement that has enabled us to strengthen Party and government bodies and achieve big successes in socialist construction; we expressed our conviction that by continuing to step up this movement dynamically, we can advance our socialist construction more quickly.

Time does not allow me to mention all the achievements in the three revolutions; so I will just make brief comments on the successes achieved in different branches.

First of all, great successes were registered in the ideological revolution. This is because the three-revolution teams went to different

branches of the national economy and worked energetically, upholding the banners of three revolutions.

What, then, are the major successes in the ideological revolution?

First, the three-revolution teams contributed greatly to strengthening our Party's basic organizations and intensifying the organizational life of Party members.

Thanks to the energetic activity of the three-revolution teams Party members now actively participate in their Party organizational life and study Party policies well as required by the Party Rules, and do all work according to the standard of Party policies. In other words, all Party organizations are now full of life, and so are all the working people's organizations. After the three-revolution teams were dispatched the organizations which had been dozing or inactive began to be on the move. This resulted in great progress in studying Party policies, in observing Party organizational discipline and in all other aspects of Party organizational life.

Particularly, following the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, the vanguard role of cadres and Party members increased in all their activities. This is a priceless achievement which cannot be obtained even with gold.

Now, our Party workers, management workers and administrative officials have begun to work and live the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, as called for by the Party's slogan.

As we often say, commanders of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army would always break through hardships in the van of their men. On their arrival at a place of camping during the march, they would be the first to saw down trees, pitch tents and build campfires. And when they obtained something to eat, they would give it to their men, though they themselves went hungry. That is why the anti-Japanese guerrillas were firmly united with each other and could fight victoriously against the Japanese imperialists for 15 long years.

Our junior officials of basic Party organizations and factories and enterprises, and farms—directors, shop managers, cooperative farm chairmen and workteam heads—set practical examples in tough jobs. I consider that the establishment of this quality is the most important achievement in the ideological revolution.

Second, the three-revolution teams rendered great help to the work of revolutionizing our Party members and working people.

It is impossible that there are only activists and no laggards in our country. In a society there always are both progressives and laggards.

The three-revolution teams remoulded many backward youths at factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. At a certain farming village we visited we were informed about how members of a three-revolution team educated and transformed young laggards. There were

two young men in that village. They did not work earnestly, complaining about this or that; they were only anxious to serve in the army. But the three-revolution team members actively conducted work with them and made them the most exemplary persons. They not only remoulded the young laggards; through this work they also exerted positive influence on the other people. The transformation of these young men worked on many other people: their revolutionization was facilitated and the work style of officials radically improved.

The three-revolution teams were quite successful also in remoulding the young people of those strata with problematic backgrounds who were pessimistic about their future and were not zealous in their work.

They have remoulded all these young people and turned them into activists, thus making a great contribution to firmly rallying the entire people around our Party and revolutionizing the whole of society. I highly estimate this.

Third, the three-revolution teams also did much to encourage the working people to have a love for work and take good care of state property.

It is one of the important aspects of communist education to lead people to have a love for work and protect state property. Everything our working people produce belongs to the people. All the working people in a socialist society should take a loving care of the people's property as their own.

However, there are quite a few people who do not treasure state and social property. Some years ago we visited a farming village and had a talk with the farmers. An old man told me that the state supplied them with many good farm machines, including tractors, and valuable materials, but that young people damaged them neglecting and handling them carelessly. He was so sorry for this. Since the three-revolution teams were sent



out, such practices have been overcome appreciably.

Fourth, the three-revolution teams gained a great success in forcefully carrying out the ideological battle for Party members and working people to eradicate the traces of all obsolete ideas such as mysticism about technology, conservatism, empiricism, revisionism, capitalist and feudal-Confucian ideas, so that they fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and participated in all work with an attitude of masters. I also estimate this very highly.

Of course, all those ideological remnants have not been uprooted through the two years of the ideological battle. Our success in the ideological battle can be likened merely to the finishing of the first weeding in farm work. So, it looks smooth on the surface, but the roots of obsolete ideas still remain underneath. Therefore, if we do not carry on the ideological battle energetically, they may revive.

And yet, it is true that the powerful ideological battle waged by the three-revolution teams among the working people eliminated the remnants of old ideas to a considerable extent. Today the revolutionary zeal of the working masses is extraordinarily high in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. The enormous successes achieved during last year's "70-day battle" are by no means accidental; they are the fruition of the powerful ideological battle. In his speech yesterday a comrade told an impressive story about a certain worker who not only worked in an attitude of the master but also educated his family well. As a result, the whole of his family were aroused to overfulfil the assigned tasks. Similar instances are too many to enumerate.

Our working people's sense of responsibility has increased; they voluntarily participate in the revolution and construction in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system

which safeguards the interests of the workers, farmers and working intellectuals. They are determined more than ever before to be as loyal to the Party and the revolution as the anti-Japanese fighters. This is very good.

Our popular masses' lofty revolutionary enthusiasm to safeguard our Party and the Government of the Republic and remain true to the Party and the revolution through all generations further convinces us of the final victory of the Korean revolution and enables us to visualize more clearly the bright future of the Korean revolution.

Fifth, the three-revolution teams waged a staunch ideological struggle against the bureaucratic, subjective, expedient and formalistic style of work manifested among officials of state and economic bodies.

Before the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, officials of state and economic bodies would often violate the laws, though they are supposed to observe and defend them. For example, some officials of administrative and economic bodies had misused materials, undertaken unscheduled construction projects and allotted manpower at random; and they had not observed the decisions of the Party and the Administration Council. However, the struggle waged by the three-revolution teams has overcome these practices almost completely.

In the past the officials could command their subordinates in a bureaucratic manner, but now their bureaucratic style of work will not go down with them. The bureaucrats, as it were, have been deprived of their "passports". However, bureaucratism still remains where the three-revolution teams are not active enough. As was already criticized at the Agricultural Congress, when the leading personnel of North Hamgyong Province commanded to replace the straw thatches with tiles during the farming season, instead of working in the fields, some counties accepted the command, while others refused. We must

intensify the activities of the three-revolution teams so as to confiscate all the bureaucratic "passports" still retained by some officials.

The leading personnel have discarded their bureaucratic work method and now go and work among the masses, carrying knapsacks on their backs just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did. This is another great change brought about by the forceful ideological revolution. The slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" put out recently by the Party centre is a very good one. In response to this Party slogan, our cadres now go among the masses and breathe the same breath with them, arming the working people with Party policies and leading them to display their conscious zeal and creativity and actively contribute to the revolutionary cause.

I highly appraise the great successes achieved by the members of the three-revolution teams through a dynamic ideological education and struggle to make the leadership personnel go among the masses and work in accordance with the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method and as required by the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Another significant success gained in the ideological revolution is that our young intellectuals have revolutionized and working-classed themselves through the three-revolution team movement.

Tens of thousands of them on the three-revolution teams have grown into revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionized and working-classed through practical struggle. This is an invaluable achievement that cannot be obtained at any price; it is something our Party is deeply proud of.

Living and working with the workers at factories and enterprises, our young intellectuals learned organization, steadfastness and collectivism from the working class, and realized their inexhaustible creativity and

source of strength. Our young intellectuals joined efforts with the working class and battled against obsolete ideas; through this, they learned a precious lesson that if the working class, veteran cadres and young intellectuals work together, there will be nothing impossible. I am sure that if the members of the three-revolution teams continue to acquit themselves well in the efforts for their revolutionization and working-classization, they will be excellent builders of socialism and communism.

Great successes were also achieved in the technical revolution.

The three-revolution teams include many scientists and young intellectuals equipped with modern scientific knowledge. Joining forces with the workers engaged in production and experienced veteran cadres at factories and enterprises, they proposed many original ideas and devices. This is a great contribution to fulfilling the tasks of the technical revolution set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party.

To begin with, the technical revolution was carried out successfully in the extractive industries.

At the Fifth Party Congress we stressed that the technical revolution should first be made in the extractive industries. Because work in the extractive industries such as coal and ore mining, and lumbering is harder than in other branches.

After the Fifth Party Congress the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee decided that the mining equipment should be replaced by large and high-speed one and that means of transport should be diversified, and called on Party organizations of all levels to firmly struggle to implement the decision.

Upholding the Party's policy, the members of the three-revolution teams and workers strove hard in cooperation and achieved great results in the technical revolution for the extractive industries.



The Rakwon Machine Plant made a rotary-blow drill which can quintuple the drilling speed. The introduction of the machine in the opencast mining will nearly double the efficiency in earth scraping.

The Chonchon Rock Drill Factory manufactured a new high-speed rock drill: it is 40 per cent lighter in weight yet 1.6 times greater in capacity than those in use now. The Sinuiju Mining Machinery Plant made a rotary-blow rock drill with a drilling capacity of 100-120 cm. per minute. It will increase the ore output through dynamiting 8 to 10 times per shift.

The Komdok Mine and Ryongwon Mine made self-moving hydraulic drill carriages, with a capacity of 100-120 cm. per minute. They will secure 150 metres of tunneling per month at each working face.

The Charyongwan Mining Machinery Plant began to turn out highly efficient loading machines, whose capacity is 2.5 to 3 times greater than existing ones.

In the coal mining industry mechanized stope supports have been introduced together with extracting machines and equipment such as drum coal cutters and scraper conveyors. This will help to realize the overall mechanization of the coal mining. The application of the mechanized stope supports will cut down nearly by half the existing work force at cutting faces, yet increase per-worker daily output 3.7 times.

The working class of the extractive industries and members of the three-revolution teams energetically carried out the technical revolution and contributed greatly to releasing the miners from backbreaking work. I am gratified with this and express my thanks to you.

The technical revolution was also pushed ahead vigorously in the metallurgical industry.

The technical revolution aimed at liberating furnacemen from heat-affected work was

carried on under the direct supervision of the Party centre, with the result that a great success was achieved.

At the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron works and steel plants, production processes were automated by the application of industrial television and remote control system for the sifting centres, revolving furnaces for granulated iron, reduced pellet furnaces, blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces. This lightened the workers' backbreaking work, while greatly economizing manpower.

Shaft furnaces were remodelled hermetically at smelteries. Consequently, the daily output per square metre of furnace area increased markedly and the yield of smelting grew as much as 95 per cent, at the same time eliminating the harmful working conditions and saving manpower. In addition, per-capita output value grew 2.5 times thanks to the overall mechanization in such operations as lead melting, casting and copper crossbar inserting.

At the cement factories, too, the remote control system was introduced in production processes. As a result, the harmful working conditions created by excessive heat and dust are now giving way.

In the last few years not only the production processes have been automated in the key branches of the national economy but also the centres for the production of automation instruments and elements were built up.

Over 70 electronic instrument and element factories, including the Youth Electric Appliance Factory, Chollikil Electric Appliance Factory and Piryu-gang Electric Appliance Factory were built. This enabled us to manufacture hundreds of kinds of automation elements with our own efforts. This means that we have laid the groundwork for introducing automation and remote control system in production on a full scale in our country in the

future. We are very happy about this.

The technical revolution progressed successfully also in the engineering industry.

Great achievements were made in this field, particularly in replacing machines and equipment with large and modern ones, as required by the Party. The engineering industry already turned out 25-ton trucks and is now manufacturing 100-ton trucks. This is excellent.

Our workers and technicians produced 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, large crushers with the per-hour capacity of 50 tons of ore, 450-ton bulk-cargo unloaders, 10-ton gantry cranes, 15-metre and 20-metre turning lathes.

The Taean Electrical Machinery Plant manufactured 100,000-kva and 200,000-kva transformers. This gladdens us, indeed. It is something we should be proud of. Let all of us give a round of applause to congratulate the workers and technicians of the plant for having made the 200,000-kva transformers.

Our workers turned out a large silicon semi-conductor rectifier on their own. This is also a proud achievement, I think. For this let's all give another round of applause.

Our working class are now building 15,000-ton and 20,000-ton ships, 1,500-h.p. high-speed engines, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. This is a tremendous success. We should also congratulate them for this.

The technical revolution made good headway also in the chemical industry.

Last year at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex the ammonia compounding tower was remodelled and its capacity increased 1.5 times; at the Sunchon Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Factory the structure of its rotatory azotizing kilns was improved and new methods adopted in technical processes, thereby doubling the capacity of each kiln.

At the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill the manual pulp maceration process was mo-

dernized. This led to over 8-fold growth of the daily production capacity per macerater and reduction to one-fourth of per-shift manpower needed to operate the machine, and the production capacity of alkali cellulose showed a 2.5-fold increase as a result of changing the ageing process into the continuous one. Moreover, the manual plate-and-frame filter presses were rebuilt into complete hermetic volumetric filters. This increased the filtering capacity ten times. Particular mention should be made of the fact that the harmful working conditions were removed by modernizing all the health-hazardous processes at the factory. I am very much pleased with these achievements made at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, and wish to offer my congratulations to its workers.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex carried on the project to augment its production capacity to 50,000 tons and, at the same time, automated all the production processes. As a result, the work force was economized a great deal and the quality of vinalon improved appreciably.

The technical revolution was successfully stepped up in the power industry, too.

The Supung Power Plant raised the efficiency of water wheels by reconditioning them and improved the condition of refrigeration and the insulation of the generators, thereby increasing the generating capacity by 100,000 kw. If this technical innovation is applied at the Tongno-gang Power Station, the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Changjin-gang Power Station and other waterpower stations, an additional generating capacity of more than 200,000 kw can be obtained.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant increased the combustion efficiency by two to three per cent by introducing the advanced method of liquid slag removal. When this method is adopted in an all-round way, 20,000 tons of heavy oil and 15,000 tons of coal can be economized a year at this plant



alone.

In the construction and building-materials industries they manufactured screw continuous concrete mixers, whose capacity is ten times greater than the old ones, and turned out continuous porous block moulding machines. This helped to increase efficiency in the production of building parts and elements and economize in cement.

In the sphere of the timber industry, efficient road machines and tractor jaw-bone loaders were devised and introduced. The new road machines increase labour productivity 50 to 70 times in road construction work.

In the field of light industry, we obtained an additional spinning capacity of some 100,000 spindles by increasing to 12,000-15,000 the number of per-minute rotations of spindles of spinning machines. Furthermore, we saw to it that more fabrics were turned out by making weaving machines high-speed ones. At present weaving machines without shuttles are being introduced at textile mills. When this is widely adopted, we can produce over 100 million metres more of fabrics with existing machines. The introduction of the weaving machines without shuttles is a great renovation in the textile industry.

Many technical innovations have also been brought about in the domain of transport.

During the "70-day battle" last year the whole nation buckled down to setting up a large number of harbour cranes, warehouses and open storage yards for freight at our ports and doubled their freight traffic and freight storage capacities.

Last year we tapped possibilities of transporting 60,000 tons more of freight a day and 20 million tons more of freight a year by solving important scientific and technical problems of increasing the traction capacity of locomotives.

The railway stations reduced the turnaround time of freight wagons from three days to two days by introducing vibrating unload-

ing machines and automatic unloading freight cars and firmly pushing ahead with the mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

The scientists and young intellectuals on the three-revolution teams did really a great deal of work for the Party and the people. The audacious technical innovation drive launched by the members of the three-revolution teams offered a brighter prospect for our economic development and completely shattered mysticism about technique and worship towards developed countries remaining in the minds of some officials.

I think members of the three-revolution teams have undergone many hardships and waged tense struggles to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Party.

I highly estimate you comrades for having made a great contribution to the Party, the state and the people, fully displaying your fidelity to the Party, the working class and the people, and proved yourselves worthy of the Party's trust. In the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I would like to reiterate my gratitude to all scientists and young intellectuals.

Great successes have been also achieved in carrying out the cultural revolution.

The three-revolution teams dispatched to factories and enterprises not only gave big help to the ideological and technical revolutions but also played a great role in the cultural revolution.

The three-revolution team members went deep among the working people and vigorously carried on the work to infuse them with our Party's revolutionary idea as well as the work to popularize the advanced science and cultural and technical knowledge, thus educating all of them to be activists equipped with high cultural and technical standards.

A big success was scored in establishing the cultured way of work and life in factories

and enterprises. In hearty response to the Party's call on building up the interior of the plant like a palace and the compound and surroundings like a park at all factories and enterprises, the three-revolution teams made sure that the machines and equipment were properly repaired and maintained and kept neat and tidy and that factory buildings and production facilities were administered in a cultured way. Through the struggle to thoroughly establish the cultured way of work, the working people showed lofty socialist patriotism, treasuring the people's property and running the nation's economy assiduously and scrupulously. As a result, all our factories and enterprises have now been built up cleanly and beautifully as never before.

One of the major successes achieved in the cultural revolution is that material conditions were provided for fully enforcing the compulsory 11-year education within this year. Another big success is that nurseries and kindergartens across the nation were built up well to enable our women to work at their work places with no worries.

Considerable achievements were made in the development of public health and hygienic work, too. Preventive medicine for the working people has been further improved. Particularly, the work of converting rural clinics into hospitals was vigorously pushed ahead. Thus medical service for the rural population made big headway.

All the successes achieved in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions show that our Party's policy of three revolutions is correct. This is thanks to the active struggle waged by the three-revolution team members and the entire working class, upholding the Party's policy. I am very much satisfied over the achievements made by the three-revolution team members and the working class in their struggle and highly estimate their distinguished services.

As a result of the victorious carrying out

of the three revolutions, our socialist system has been further consolidated and developed and our country's economic foundation strengthened and a firmer economic basis laid to free the working people from onerous toil. With the three revolutions vigorously pushed ahead, our economy advanced at a very fast tempo and ideological and material foundations were built for energetically carrying on the speed campaign.

The "70-day battle" waged under the direct leadership of the Party centre last year achieved really miraculous successes in the grand socialist construction. During this battle a new Chollima speed, "70-day battle speed", was created, and production increased 1.7 times on a daily average as compared with the period before the battle had begun. As a result, last year's industrial production grew 17.2 per cent as against 1973 and nearly 1.9 times as compared with 1970. These figures tell that industrial production surpassed by far the goal set at the Fifth Party Congress which envisaged a 14-per cent increase on an annual average during the Six-Year Plan. The total industrial output value in November last year increased 48 per cent as against the same month of the previous year and in December 52 per cent. This is the highest record we have ever known in the history of our industrial development. The level of the industrial production during last year's "70-day battle" surpassed the level of 1976 envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. If we maintain the "70-day battle speed" and the production level of the "70-day battle," we can fulfil the Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Because we have a strong independent, Juche-oriented economic foundation we can steadily develop our economy at a high speed and further strengthen the nation's economic might.

The US imperialists and south Korean puppet clique are now spreading a rumour that



our economy is being affected by the world-wide crisis of the capitalist economy. This is a despicable manoeuvre to belittle the shining successes which we are achieving in the building of socialist economy.

Ours is an independent, Juche-based economy. We are meeting more than 70 per cent of the demands for industrial raw materials domestically and, as for the rest, we rely on the socialist countries in accordance with the principle of filling each other's needs. Therefore, our economy is not affected by the world-wide crisis of the capitalist economy and there can be no fluctuations in our production because of raw materials.

The fluctuation in production is a characteristic feature inherent in the capitalist economy. The capitalist economy is not a planned economy but one aimed at gaining profits. Therefore, the production increases when great profits are made, but the economy falls into stagnation when profits are small and goods are accumulated owing to serious anarchy in production. Thus, in the capitalist economy production fluctuates and the economic crisis comes periodically, at an interval of several years. This is the law of the capitalist economy and its fundamental defect.

As we are well aware of this fundamental defect of the capitalist economy, we never rely on the capitalist market for industrial raw materials. When we started building an independent national economy, we advanced the policy of meeting our demands for industrial raw materials mainly at home and, ever since then, have invariably been maintaining this policy. Today our economy firmly relies on domestic raw materials; it is strong enough to advance independently and steadily, not in the least affected by the worldwide economic crisis.

Last year, when the capitalist countries were floundering in the economic crisis and the prices of commodities skyrocketing throughout the world, we took a historic

step for completely abolishing the taxation system and drastically lowered the prices of manufactured goods. This eloquently proves how great our economic power is and how wise and correct is our Party's policy of building an independent national economy.

Our economy has a perfect structure of industry and is developed in a many-sided way. We have built up the key branches of heavy industry, including the engineering industry, as well as light industry and are satisfying the diverse needs for manufactured goods by ourselves.

Our engineering industry produces a sufficient amount of tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers and many other machines and equipment which we need in plenty. We only import the equipment which we do not need in large quantities.

We are also meeting the people's demands for fabrics and other light industry products on our own. We have built up the February 8 Vinalon Factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with a capacity of 30,000 tons; and we are increasing the capacity of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill to 20,000 tons. The Youth Chemical Combine we are building now will produce 10,000 tons of chemical fibres in the future. We import some cotton from socialist countries as we do not produce it in large quantities.

Because our light industry has a short history and its technical level is low, the quality of our light industry goods is not so high. This is true. However, as time goes by and the technical level rises, their quality will be improved.

We could not direct great efforts to the development of light industry during the Seven-Year Plan period, because we had to concentrate our energies on the building of defences in order to cope with the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their hirelings to provoke war.

In fact, it is not so difficult to develop light industry, but it is no easy task to produce by ourselves weapons needed to modernize the whole army and place the entire people under arms. We can endure the short supply of consumer goods but we cannot defend our socialist fatherland unless we make guns and rifles. Therefore, we made big efforts for defence upbuilding, though our economic construction was impeded to a certain degree during the Seven-Year Plan.

In order to make up what we could not do to develop light industry during the Seven-Year Plan, we directed great efforts to its development from the very first year of the Six-Year Plan. As a result, in the past few years we have built knitwear factories, hosieries, shoe factories, textile mills and many other light industry factories, reinforcing the foundation of light industry.

Upholding the Party's policy of developing light industry, the workers in the textile industry waged an energetic labour campaign and won a proud victory, attaining the goal of fabric production under the Six-Year Plan at the end of February this year.

Our country attained self-sufficiency in food long ago and has laid up a great reserve of food, particularly thanks to the excellent crops we have gathered over the past few years.

We produce large quantities of steel and cement for ourselves, so that we build many dwelling houses.

Since we have a mighty national economy, we satisfactorily solve the problems of food,

clothing and shelter, which are vital to man's life, with our own efforts and have a strong defence power to vanquish any enemy in case he dares to attack us.

Economically, we are not behind the developed countries in any respect. Our per-capita national income is more than 1,000 dollars. This shows that our country ranks among the developed countries in terms of national income.

We must push ahead with the technical revolution more vigorously and promote economic construction so as to quickly increase the output value per employee. During the last "70-day battle" it reached 9,844 *won*. This means that the level envisaged for the Six-Year Plan period was surpassed. While maintaining this level in all branches of the national economy, we must continue to strive to augment the per-employee output value to more than 10,000 *won*.

We are now waging a struggle to free our working people from backbreaking labour, relying on our mighty independent national economy. This struggle is a worthwhile, noble struggle to relieve the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, once and for all from backbreaking labour and guarantee them more independent and creative lives. All Party members and working people must carry on a dynamic struggle to further develop our superior, independent national economy so that our country will outstrip the most economically developed countries as soon as possible.

## 4. Some Tasks in Accelerating the Building of Socialism

In order to build socialism and communism successfully, we must continue to energetically push ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. As for the

tasks of the three revolutions, I gave a detailed account of them at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and so today I would like to emphasize



only a few points.

First of all, the ideological revolution should be vigorously promoted to revolutionize all members of society.

For this purpose their organizational life should be strengthened in the first place.

Organizational life is the political life of the Party members and working people. At home people lead a family life and in society live a community life. Community life is precisely an organizational life and a political life. Only when the Party members and working people participate in organizational life can they maintain their political life. Therefore, the members of the Juvenile Corps should faithfully participate in the organizational life of the JC, the members of the Socialist Working Youth League, in the organizational life of the SWYL, the trade union members, in the organizational life of the trade unions, the members of the Agricultural Working People's Union, in the organizational life of the AWP, the Women's Union members, in the organizational life of the WU, and the Party members, in the Party organizational life.

Only by living in a collectivist fashion through organizational life can the Party members and working people timely rectify their shortcomings revealed in work and life, temper their thinking and achieve ideological unity and cohesion. Organizational life plays a great role in enhancing the Party spirit, working-class spirit and revolutionary spirit of the Party members and working people. It plays a very important role particularly in establishing the revolutionary world outlook of people.

People can acquire a revolutionary world outlook only through organizational life. Some people think that the revolutionary world outlook is shaped if they read many books, but that is not by any means so. No matter how many books you may read, divorced from organizational life, you cannot

shape a revolutionary world outlook. Organizational life alone will make people politically mature and school them to be revolutionaries.

All existing organizations in our country are revolutionary organizations. Our organizations are neither a sort of amusement companies nor groups like former guilds or fraternities. Our organizations are all revolutionary bodies and political organizations that strive for the revolution, for socialism and communism. Therefore, zealous participation in the organizational life will help people acquire a revolutionary world outlook and expedite their revolutionization.

If the organizational life of the Party members and working people is to be strengthened, their organizations must be full of vitality. An organization should call meetings opportunistly, give assignments to its members, take stock of their implementation, correct mistakes and praise what deserves praise. It must incessantly assign new revolutionary tasks to people and thus help them acquire a revolutionary world outlook and enhance their zeal in the revolutionary struggle.

Those who neglect organizational life cannot hope to properly carry out their revolutionary tasks. The revolutionary tasks are assigned to people by their organizations. Therefore, the Party members and working people must be faithful in their organizational life and strive to thoroughly carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them by their organizations.

The Party and working people's organizations at all levels should further strengthen their organizational life, so that all their members are fully revolutionized.

Further, study must be intensified.

Study is one of the most important watchwords for the revolutionaries. Without persevering study and assiduous learning there can be no revolution nor progress. That is why we put up the slogan, "Study is the

first and foremost duty of the revolutionaries" in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and intensified study among the guerrillas, and today we have put up the slogan, "Let the whole Party, all the people and the entire army study!" and are striving to establish the revolutionary habit of study in the whole Party and entire society. A revolutionary should carry on the revolution till the last moment of his life and, accordingly, should study till the moment he dies.

Our revolution continues to develop and deepen, and the methods of the revolutionary struggle also change according as times change. As the revolution advances and deepens and the situation changes, the Party puts forward corresponding lines and policies. In other words, the Party sets forth its line and policy at each period as to what the target of the revolution is, where to direct the spearhead of struggle, what the immediate tasks are and how to carry them out. If the Party members and working people are ignorant of the Party's line and policy advanced at each period, they cannot correctly fulfil their revolutionary tasks. So, they must study with perseverance.

The main point in study is to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea.

The Party members and working people should study regularly according to the study programme issued by the Party Central Committee. And the cadres should all attend Saturday study, lecture meetings and one-month short course and earnestly study our Party's Juche idea.

Further, communist education should be intensified.

What is important in communist education is to educate all members of society in the spirit of industry.

Work is a sacred duty of the citizens in our society. Everyone must work in socialist society. If people hate to work and like to eat

the bread of idleness, communist society cannot be built successfully.

Even in communist society people should all work honestly. This is a society where all work together and enjoy welfare equally. Of course, in communist society the productive forces will be highly developed so that greater material wealth will be turned out with less outlay of labour than now. The technical revolution we are carrying on today is aimed precisely at enabling the working people to produce more material wealth while working with ease.

In our country now all the working people engage in labour honestly. But it is not allowed to neglect even in the slightest degree the education of the working people in the spirit of industry.

All our working people are now leading a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and job. As far as the food problem is concerned, our country is virtually communist. The state supplies rice to the factory and office workers at eight *chon* per kilogramme. So they have only to work one day to earn enough to buy rice to live on for one month. In such conditions, if the working people are not constantly educated in the love of labour, there may appear among them the tendency of hating to work, preferring to idle about and neglecting labour discipline.

Therefore, we must continue to educate the working people to love work, establish strict labour discipline and make everyone observe it willingly. At the same time, we must launch a resolute ideological struggle against such tendencies as hating to work, preferring to eat the bread of idleness, not willingly observing labour discipline and making no effective use of the 480-minute workday.

What is also important in communist education is to educate the working people in the spirit of valuing and taking good care of the common property of the state and society.

The common property of the state and so-



ciety is a fruit of labour of the working people and precious wealth for the benefit of the entire people. Even a piece of thread, a machine and equipment have all been produced by the working people by the sweat of their brow and are all in the service of the people.

Suppose all the working people handle the common property of the state and society carelessly and waste it, instead of taking good care of it as they would their own. Then, no matter how much we might build and produce, it would be like pouring water into a sieve. If things go on like this, we can neither build a communist society, nor increase national wealth, nor guarantee well-being for the entire people.

In order to bring the working people to value and take loving care of the common property of the state and society, we should make them clearly aware that all of them have their own share in social wealth and that they will be as much better off as it multiplies. Nowadays, our working people shout the slogan of "One for all and all for one," but they have no clear idea of its true meaning. We should get them to clearly grasp its communist essence.

What comes next in importance in the ideological revolution is to tighten legal control by raising the role of the people's government bodies.

Mere ideological education is not enough to successfully root out the survivals of the old ideas. The Party organizations should intensify educational work and the government bodies, legal control. We can successfully eliminate the remnants of the old ideas only through the proper combination of ideological education with legal control.

There will be no need of law in communist society. But since communist society has not yet been built, legal control must not be slackened. We must further strengthen it and induce all members of society to willingly meet

the requirements of law.

In order to bring them to do so, the study of the Socialist Constitution of our country must be intensified. Our Socialist Constitution is a revolutionary one. The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organizations and all Party members and working people must be versed in it and abide by it willingly.

We must work out new laws and regulations in accordance with the Socialist Constitution.

The army has various regulations, such as the internal service, garrison and combat regulations. With these regulations the People's Army ensures the unified action of the soldiers and maintains military discipline and order.

Likewise, society must have various laws and regulations; this is essential to induce people from all walks of life to behave uniformly and guarantee their unity of action. Therefore, various laws and regulations must be formulated according to the Socialist Constitution, and education and control be strengthened to make all members of society abide by them to the letter. The cadres, in particular, should respect the laws and regulations and meet their requirements in an exemplary way.

To proceed. We should vigorously carry on the technical revolution and thus further accelerate the economic construction of socialism.

In socialist economic construction the primary stress should be laid on the extractive industries.

At present the extractive industries fail to keep ahead of the rapidly-developing large-scale processing industries. Only when the processing industry factories have a reserve of raw materials for at least three months' use can we say that the extractive industries are definitely ahead of the processing industries. But the situation is different now. To ensure the supply of enough raw materials through giving precedence to the extractive

industries is indispensable for the factories and enterprises of processing industries to thoroughly establish the Tsean work system.

The state must increase investments in the extractive industries so as to produce more iron and other ores, coal, limestone and timber, and the members of the three-revolution teams and functionaries of the Party and government bodies should give active help in the work of the extractive industries.

The extractive industries should continue to strive to introduce large and high-speed equipment. The personnel in the extractive industries should further consolidate their own machine-building bases to produce more machines and equipment of different types needed for the introduction of large and high-speed equipment in these industries and extensively introduce into production the achievements of the technical revolution.

While introducing large and high-speed equipment, the extractive industries must widely use cableways, conveyors and pipelines in transport. Thus, the fuel and raw materials produced must be promptly transported to factories, enterprises and goods stations.

Now, an active struggle must be waged to relax strain on transport.

Recently, as our economy rapidly develops, strain has been created on transport. Today easing the strain on transport is of great importance in energetically promoting the economic construction of socialism.

In order to ease the strain on transport, we must continue to push ahead with railway electrification before anything else. All branches of the national economy should give an active help to the railway transport so as to accelerate railway electrification.

The switchover to electric traction requires a large amount of copper. At the copper mines a campaign should be launched to turn out over one kilogramme of copper per worker over and above his daily plan so as to pro-

vide enough copper for railway electrification. If they do this at the copper mines till the end of this year, it will be possible to turn over several thousand kilometres more of railways to electric traction and manufacture more electric locomotives.

With the electrification of railways, we must manufacture a large number of 60-ton freight cars, replace rails with heavy rails, and reinforce the railway bridges. The metallurgical industry must provide steel plates first to the rolling stock plants to ensure the production of a large number of 60-ton freight cars.

The concentrated transport system should be extensively introduced in the railway transport.

The goods stations including the concentrated ones should be built up well, and an active struggle waged to mechanize loading and unloading operations.

The motor transport should be energetically developed, so that lorries are used for short-distance transport.

A very important task in transport today is to quickly develop marine transport.

Our country has so far conducted foreign trade mainly with the socialist countries, but from now on we should also carry on trade on a large scale with newly independent states and capitalist countries. With the economy developing rapidly and new economic branches emerging, we cannot satisfy our needs if we bind ourselves only to the socialist market. Therefore, while relying on the socialist market, we must actively launch into the capitalist market and purchase materials, machines and equipment we need. If we are to conduct foreign trade not only with the socialist countries but also with capitalist and newly independent countries, marine transport should be rapidly developed.

For this purpose, it is necessary, first of all, to build many large cargo ships.

If we build a large number of big cargo ships and develop marine transport it will



also be possible to ease the strain on railway transport. Many big cargo boats will enable us to carry goods from China and the Soviet Union by sea instead of by rail as at present, and to ship a huge amount of goods along the east coast of our country, too.

The entire Party, the whole country and all the people should help build a large number of big ships.

We have many shipyards on our east and west coasts; if only the existing shipyards are rearranged well so as to ensure the serial production of large ships, we shall be able to build many ships. When the construction of the hot rolling shop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works is completed this year, it will turn out a large quantity of high-quality steel plates. Then, there will be no difficulty in supplying enough steel plates for shipbuilding. All branches of the national economy should actively help the shipbuilding industry to rapidly increase the production capacities of the shipyards.

We must further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the shipbuilding industry to build at least 30 cargo boats of the 20,000-ton, 15,000-ton, 5,000-ton and 3,000-ton classes every year. The number of large ships should thus increase to 100 or more in our country in a few years.

Further, in order to develop marine transport, ports should be built well.

In the building of ports stress must be put on the repairs of the existing ports. Our country has many ports on the east and west coasts including Chongjin and Nampo ports for big cargo ships to come to anchor. The modernization of existing ports will enable us to markedly increase their traffic capacity without building new ports.

New ports should be built on the Taedong-gang River. The river has many places suitable for anchorage of 10,000-ton class boats, so it is possible to build harbours there. It will cost us a great deal of labour and money

to throw up breakwaters and build harbours on the sea coasts, but it will be quite easy to build harbours on the Taedong-gang River. All there is to do is to build wharves where ships can be moored, and construct depots and storehouses, and install cranes for loading and unloading.

All branches of the national economy should decisively increase production by enlisting and turning their potentialities to the maximum use.

The most important thing in exploring and using the potentialities is to ensure that the existing factories work at full capacity. For the factories and enterprises to work at full capacity, all branches and units should turn out items for cooperative production envisaged in the plans, first of all, and deliver them in good time. All branches and units of the national economy should strictly observe discipline for cooperative production to produce and deliver the cooperative production items in the set time, so that the existing production facilities are operated to capacity. Herein lie the great reserves and potentials for the growth of production.

In all branches of the national economy the struggle for the economy of materials should be intensified. We should accelerate the technical revolution more energetically and make the products lighter and thinner. Thus, their quality should be enhanced much higher, while less materials are consumed. And factories should not keep unnecessary materials idle but turn them over to the branches which need them.

Factories and enterprises should strive hard to raise the operation rate of their machinery and equipment to the maximum and increase the processing speed. They should not keep their machinery and equipment at a standstill but work them to capacity; when they have no more work to do because they have finished producing all the items wanted, they should take orders from other factories.

While machinery and equipment are worked up to capacity, the processing speed should be increased. Here is also a great reserve for the growth of production.

Rigid discipline should be enforced to fulfil the state plans without fail in all branches of the national economy. A state plan is precisely a law of the state. Therefore, it should be scrupulously carried out daily, monthly and quarterly. Every factory, shop and work-team should enforce rigid discipline to fulfil their daily, monthly and quarterly plans without fail.

Now, we must further develop foreign trade.

Only when we conduct foreign trade well can we enhance the external authority and prestige of our country and promote good relations with other countries. And a good foreign trade is also essential to make our people's life more affluent.

For fruitful foreign trade the quality of our export goods should be radically improved. Originally, commodities are produced not for one's own consumption but for sale. Therefore, their quality must be good. Needless to say, the goods we produce for domestic consumption must also be attractive and functional. Much more, export goods should be of high quality.

The factories and enterprises turning out export goods should improve their quality and pack them fashionably. Thus, our commodities should command a very high reputation and win credit in the world market.

In order to conduct a good foreign trade, it is important to keep ourselves in high credit.

In foreign trade, we should pursue a credit-first policy. The factories and enterprises must have a correct approach towards foreign trade and strive to improve the quality of export items, and must establish a strict rule to fulfil the export plan ahead of schedule at the beginning of every month.

For the development of foreign trade, the Ministry of Foreign Trade under the Admini-

stration Council must make an effective use of chartered ships.

Comrades,

Today the general international situation is developing in favour of our revolution.

The imperialists who are gasping in a serious economic crisis are seeking a way out in a new war of aggression. As the economic crisis is becoming more acute in the imperialist countries, the revolutionary spirit of the people increases and so does the third world nations' zeal to fight imperialism. The general international situation indicates that before long a great revolutionary event will take place.

In order to victoriously cope with the forthcoming great revolutionary event, we must carry through our Party's basic line on powerfully accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, strongly supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

First of all, we must dynamically push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen the north politically, economically, culturally and militarily. We must also firmly support and encourage the south Korean people's struggle for democratization. In addition, we must patiently endeavour to cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. We must strengthen solidarity particularly with the third world countries and further reinforce the anti-imperialist front with the fighting countries.

In this way, whether war breaks out or revolution takes place in south Korea in the future, we will turn it to good account for our revolution and reunify the country and achieve the nationwide victory of the revolution.

I appeal to all of you to fight vigorously to meet the approaching great revolutionary event triumphantly.



# CHONGRYON—A DIGNIFIED ORGANIZATION OF OVERSEAS CITIZENS OF JUCHE KOREA



—On the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of Chongryon—

**T**HIS significant year, when they greet the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea as a big festival of proud victors, our people mark another auspicious day, the 20th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), an organization of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which represents the interests and will of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

Chongryon is a truly democratic national organization of the Korean citizens in Japan. It was formed under the wise guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the benevolent father of our people. It is guided solely by the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and has inherited the brilliant traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had said that the Korean citizens should fight for the Korean revolution and carry out a patriotic work for the country's reunification and prosperity and development even in Japan, and advanced a wise and original line to establish Juche in the movement of the Koreans in Japan. He, drawing on rich experience gained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, saw that Chongryon was formed on May 25, 1955.

The formation of Chongryon was a historic event which brought about a radical change in the Koreans' movement in Japan and in their life.

It was an important event declaring that a radical change took place in the life of the Korean nationals in Japan who had long

suffered Japanese imperialist exploitation and oppression and that the Koreans' movement in Japan which had gone through trying ordeals entered a new era shining with victory and glory.

For the last two decades since its birth Chongryon has met with many difficulties and hardships. But any storms and trials could not check the powerful onward movement of Chongryon which is guided by the great Juche idea in its activities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan has taken it as the key to the development and strengthening of the movement of Koreans in Japan to establish the ideological system of Juche, firmly united and rallied all the masses of compatriots around our Party and the Government of the Republic with one ideology and one will and consolidated itself as firm as a rock into a powerful and authoritative overseas citizens' organization which does not shake in any storm and stress."

During its existence Chongryon has set before it the absolutely right tasks of struggle and carried them out admirably. For these exploits, it has become a dignified organization of DPRK overseas citizens recognized not only in Japan but also internationally.

Chongryon is the democratic national organization of the Koreans in Japan which regards it as one of its supreme tasks to protect the right to democratic national education and other democratic national rights of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and actively fights for its fulfilment.

The Koreans in Japan are subjected to all



The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the home-visiting Korean high school students in Japan

sorts of national humiliation and persecution in the alien land far away from their fatherland. Therefore, it is an internationally recognized inviolable national right for them to defend their democratic national rights and to receive proper treatment as foreigners.

To protect the right to national education is a lofty task to regain what is national,

heighten national consciousness, strengthen national unity, train the rising generation properly and to uphold national honour.

Chongryon has struggled and is struggling to defend the citizenship of the DPRK, the right to existence, the right to national education, the right to return to their homeland, the right to free travel to their fatherland



and other rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

To reunify our country independently and peacefully is a lofty national duty for not only the Korean people in the homeland but also all the Korean citizens in foreign lands; and it is their urgent task the fulfilment of which brooks no delay.

The realization of the country's reunification is essential to complete the national-liberation revolution on a nationwide scale and accelerate the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and to bring about the fundamental solution of the problem of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Chongryon actively supports and encourages the south Korean people in their anti-US, national-salvation struggle and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and does its utmost to hasten the independent reunification of our homeland, the supreme task of our nation, according to the great leader's outstanding strategic and tactical lines on the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

Chongryon is also an authoritative organization of DPRK overseas citizens which, basing itself on the independent and principled foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, always maintains the Juche position in its external activities and strives to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and democratic forces and the world people.

For 20 years after its appearance, Chongryon has carried out all its movements by just and democratic means, respecting the Japanese laws without intervening in the domestic affairs of Japan. That is why it has enjoyed the positive support of the Japanese people and the world progressives.

It is thanks to the wise guidance and great concern of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, that Chongryon has grown to be a powerful organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK carrying out its proud tasks successfully.

The leader said that the Korean nationals in Japan, though they live far away from their homeland, should enjoy the democratic national rights as overseas citizens of a sovereign state and has taken all measures to protect their rights.

He personally instituted and promulgated the law of nationality of the DPRK in October, 1963 and then provided for more firmly guaranteeing the legal status of the Koreans in Japan and other overseas citizens of the DPRK in the Socialist Constitution charted by himself and took a number of state measures to protect their patriotic activities.

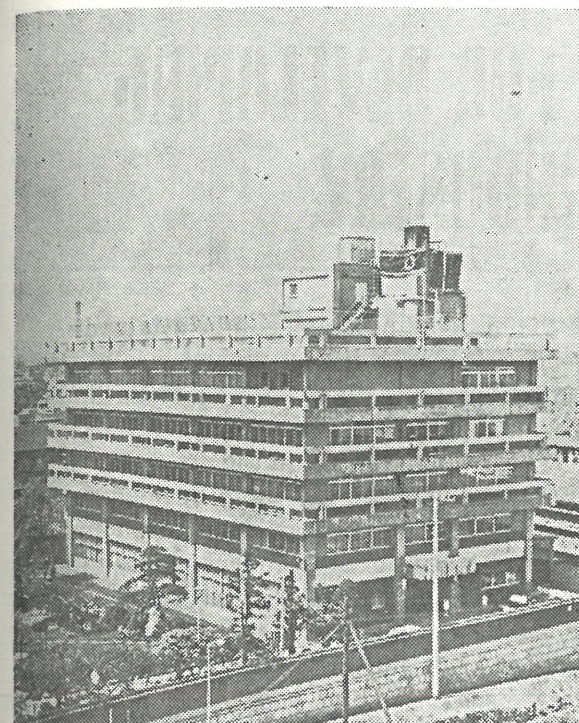
The fatherly leader attached particular importance to the national education of the Korean children and youth in Japan and sent a large amount of educational aid funds and scholarship from 1957 to 1974, which totalled more than 18,359,860,000 yen in Japanese currency.

The leader, taking into full account the unanimous desire of the compatriots in Japan and the entire Korean people, opened up the way for Korean citizens in Japan to return to their socialist fatherland, and enabled them to visit their homeland; he also sent the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the Mansudae Art Troupe and many other delegations to Japan in order greatly to inspire the movement of the Koreans in Japan.

The world knows a great number of people who live in alien lands. But no overseas citizens are more honoured and happy than the Korean nationals in Japan advancing as proud overseas citizens of the DPRK under the great leader's wise guidance.

Chongryon which is vigorously marching forward under the banner of the great Juche idea has tens of local headquarters, more than 300 branches and thousands of sub-branches everywhere Koreans live, from Tokyo, Osaka and other cities to remote islands; and it has many member organizations including the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan and the Federation of Korean Merchants and Industrialists in Japan, and business organs. With these organizations, Chongryon energetically carries on lofty patriotic work to protect the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan and to promote the country's reunification.

Chongryon strives, first of all, to firmly arm its functionaries and the compatriots with the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, closely unite them around him by a thought and will and more thoroughly establish the



The Korean Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in Tokyo

ideological system of Juche within its organizations of all levels from the central headquarters to primary organizations.

Chongryon also struggles vigorously to firmly defend the DPRK citizenship of the Koreans in Japan, the business right, the right to return home and other national rights and to achieve signal progress in the realization of free travel to the socialist fatherland and the third countries.

Chongryon has established its well-arranged regular educational system from kindergartens to university and is training the rising generation to be Koreans boundlessly faithful to the great leader at more than 159 well-appointed and big schools of all levels including the Korean University, the highest national-educational institution; and it has modern publishing houses and press agencies which issue 38 newspapers, magazines, pictorials and release news to educate the compatriots on the great Juche idea and send them to people of more than 140 countries and regions.

Chongryon has the famous "Kumgang-san Opera Company," song and dance ensembles and various art groups to develop socialist and patriotic national culture and arts; it manages 35 national banks with a total deposit of several hundred thousand million yen in Japanese currency for the compatriots.

Today, many Chongryon officials and representatives of compatriots of different sections in Japan participate in administration of the state affairs in the fatherland as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, though they live in the alien land. Chongryon functionaries and compatriots were decorated with the "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest order of the DPRK, and were awarded the title of Labour Hero and other high state decorations and granted academic degrees and scholarships.

Chongryon explains and propagandizes extensively the independent national reunification line of our Party and the DPRK Government put forth by the great leader and strives to achieve the national unity of the Koreans; it skilfully organizes and mobilizes the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to promote the country's reunification and supports and encourages in every way the just national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people for the independent reunification of the fatherland and democracy against fascism.

At the same time, Chongryon carries out energetic external activities strictly adhering to the independent and principled foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, contributing to adding luster to the honour of the DPRK in the international arena and to strengthening the international solidarity with the Japanese and world peoples, and enhancing its international position.

Chongryon has overcome all difficulties and hardships in its way and rendered great services to the fatherland and the nation, under the wise guidance and fatherly solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It will continue its dynamic advance, glorifying its name as a patriotic organization which represents the will and interests of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan and enjoys the love and trust of the entire Korean people and as a dignified, dependable organization of DPRK overseas citizens which does not shake before any violent storms and stresses.



# OUR PARTY'S POLICY FOR DEVELOPING THE MINING INDUSTRY

We have a powerful, independent mining industry equipped with modern techniques and developed many-sidedly. It firmly guarantees the rapid development of the processing industry and all other branches of the national economy.

The creation and development of strong mining industry bases entirely owes to the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth the Juche-motivated policies for the development of the mining industry and wisely guided our Party and people to implement them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Mining is the primary process in production and, for that reason, unless we give priority to this industry we can hardly develop the other sectors of the national economy at a normal rate."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 388-9.)

Only when priority is given to the mining industry over other industries is it possible to normalize production on a high level in the processing industry and all other branches of the national economy, ensure a positive balance between industries and a steady, high rate of economic growth.

The development of the mining industry is also a major requirement of the building of an independent national industry.

It can be said that a strong independent national industry has been built only when different sectors of industry meet at least more than 60 to 70 per cent of their need for raw materials with the domestic ones. And only then, the steady and active development

of the national economy can be attained.

To develop the mining industry is of great import for promoting foreign trade and increasing the national defence potential.

Taking into full account the great role of the mining industry in the rapid development of all other branches of the national economy and in strengthening the independent national economy and the material-technical foundation of socialism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a great idea of giving priority to the mining industry over all other industries and policies for its implementation, thus indicating the clear-cut way to develop the mining industry.

One of important policies of our Party for the development of the mining industry charted by the great leader is to follow the three principles of giving precedence to geological prospecting, carrying out the technical revolution and promoting scientific research work.

This policy makes it possible to work the factors for the high rate of growth in coal and mineral production in a unified way and fully meet the law-given demand for giving precedence to the mining industry over the processing industry.

Because of its production peculiarity, the mining industry requires giving priority to geological prospecting, carrying out the technical revolution and stepping up scientific research work.

To give priority to geological prospecting is a basic guarantee for normalizing coal and mineral production and developing the mining industry according to long-term plans by discovering huge coal and mineral deposits

and preparing new mine fields.

The technical revolution in the mining industry is a major condition for putting geological survey and coal and mineral production on a modern technical footing and liberating the workers from tough labour and making them find vast coal and mineral deposits and increase production while working with ease.

Our Party set forth a policy of introducing large-size, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport in the mining industry and is actively promoting it.

The vigorous promotion of scientific research work in the mining industry is an important guarantee for the smooth progress of the technical revolution in geological prospecting and coal and ore mining by solving complex scientific and technical problems arising in the whole course of coal and mineral production to suit the specific conditions of our coal and ore mines.

As a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our mining industry was deformed and backward technically and even it was severely destroyed in the war unleashed by the US imperialists. This historical peculiarity made it imperative to give priority to geological survey, carry out a technical revolution and actively promote scientific research work in our mining industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's another important policy for the development of the mining industry is to reconstruct and expand operating coal and ore mines and actively open up new mines.

This policy renders it possible to make an effective use of the existing production bases, reinforce the material-technical foundations of mines with a little expenditure of money and manpower and steadily increase the production of coal and minerals.

To develop mines actively and equip them with modern techniques makes it possible to increase coal and mineral production and

build up various raw material and fuel bases.

As is clear from this, the aforesaid policy renders it possible to fully satisfy demands, present and future and quantitative and qualitative, for fuel and raw materials and give definite priority to mining over processing.

Still another important policy of our Party for the development of mining industry put forth by the great leader is to give priority to tunnelling and earth-removing over cutting coal and ores.

Preparing cutting faces for more than three years in basic tunnelling and readying cutting faces for more than six months in preparatory tunnelling is a prerequisite to organizing production according to far-sighted plans, well preparing working faces, closely coordinating all production processes under detailed plans and normalizing coal and mineral production.

It is also our Party's policy for the development of the mining industry put forth by the great leader to concentrate efforts on large coal and ore mines and properly combine them with medium and small ones in the development of the mining industry.

This policy makes it possible to mobilize all the reserves at the centre and in localities to the maximum and rapidly advance the mining industry, and to get rid of restrictions of both large-scale production and medium and small-scale production and fully meet the ever-growing demand for fuel and raw materials.

To improve the management of coal and ore mines is one of our Party's policies for the development of the mining industry set forth by the great leader.

Today the production scale of our coal and ore mines has grown incomparably bigger than before and their technical equipment markedly improved, and the technical level of personnel in the mining industry is high.

This badly needs the improvement of management for the further development of



the mining industry. Only when the need is met it is possible to mobilize all reserves and keep up a high rate of coal and ore production growth.

Our Party's policies for the development of the mining industry, as shaped by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are the application of the great Juche idea to industrial building in our country; they are absolutely correct policies based on the revolutionary position to build national industry with our own strength, techniques and domestic resources on the principle of self-reliance and to conquer the material fortress of socialist-communist construction at an early date.

The successful execution of our Party's policies for building the mining industry set forth by the great leader has brought about signal progress in our mining industry.

Our mining industry has completely got rid of the consequences of colonial rule and developed into an independent, fuel and raw-material producing industry equipped with modern techniques and diversified. As a result, our rich underground resources are actively exploited for effective use in the development of the national economy.

The operating coal and ore mines have been reconstructed or expanded to be large ones equipped with latest techniques, and new mines, large, medium and small, actively developed and new coal and ore-mining districts formed.

Proper balance is maintained between production processes in coal and ore mines and the branch structure of the mining industry has been further perfected.

The establishment of powerful mining industry bases has sharply increased the production of coal and ores. Their per-capita output has reached the level of advanced countries and the variety of ores produced

has greatly increased.

Our mining industry is equipped with powerful material and technical means and is based on modern science and technique.

The level of mechanization of production processes has risen appreciably in all coal and ore mines and comprehensive mechanization and automation are being promoted rapidly.

In recent years, large, modern, high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport have been actively introduced in coal and ore mines and the technical development of the mining industry has reached a new height.

The technical revolution in the mining industry has made vigorous progress, with the result that the miners are getting free from tough labour and our mines have become places of fruitful work which produce more coal and ores, making the mining work easy and safe.

As definite priority is given to the mining industry over the processing industry, the metal, chemical and building-materials industries are rapidly developing using domestic fuel and raw materials, the economic independence of the country has increased and the national economy is growing at a fast speed.

Our mining industry which has turned into a stable fuel and raw material base thanks to the policies for the development of the mining industry set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung provides a sure material guarantee for a brilliant victory in the grand socialist construction battle and for the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan; it will further develop to promote more forcefully the socialist construction of the country.

Song Se Jin

## Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method Created by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In February 1960 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and Kangso county, South Pyongan Province. In this course, he created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a scientific conception and method of mass leadership.

The creation of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is of radical significance in perfecting the method and style of work for mass leadership by the working-class party.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are the communist guiding conception and method of mass leadership which concretized and developed the great Juche idea fathered by the leader and his revolutionary mass line based on it, in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to suit the new reality of socialist construction.

The constant improvement and perfection of the method and style of work in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary development is very important for the working-class party in power in carrying the revolution and construction to success by further enhancing its leadership role and rallying the broad masses around its leader.

The great leader originated the conception and method of mass leadership suited to the new circumstances created in our country after the completion of the socialist transformation of production relations, the new circumstances where the undivided sway of the

socialist economic sectors was established in the national economy, the productive forces began to develop more rapidly, production grew in its scale and the political enthusiasm of the masses rose greatly. He thereby admirably solved the urgent question raised by the revolutionary practice.

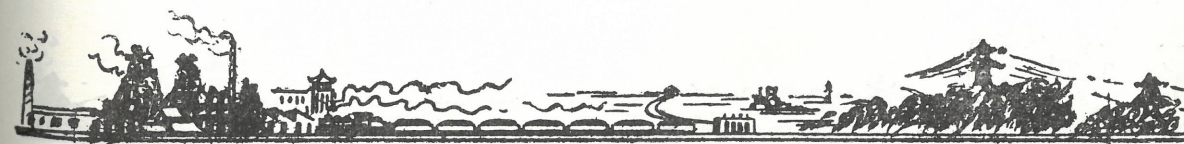
The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, like all the lines and policies of our Party, are based on the Juche idea.

The Juche idea clarifies the fundamental stand and attitude of the Communists towards the revolution and construction and the fundamental stand and attitude of the Communists towards the masses of the people, the masters of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them".** ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 12-13.)

The masses of the people are the masters of nature and society and the most powerful beings who transform nature and society and create history and develop it. They should,





therefore, have the stand of a master and play the role of a master, in the revolution and construction. For this, it is necessary to imbue them with the revolutionary consciousness, awaken them, show them the correct ways of struggle, rally them and energetically rouse them to the revolution and construction.

Success in the struggle to transform society and nature largely depends, after all, on how to conduct the work with people. The party work is also the work with people and so is the work of the mass organizations. The economic work is also successful when the work with people is done well.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method enable the working-class party and state to further strengthen ties of kinship with the masses of the people, the master and motive force of the revolution and construction, make them more powerful and raise their political enthusiasm steadily for the successful building of socialism and communism.

The essence of the Chongsan-ri spirit is that the working-class party and state faithfully serve the masses of the people and take full responsibility for their living.

Another essence of the Chongsan-ri spirit is to educate and remould all the members of society to rally them firmly around the Party and revolutionize and working-classize them to lead them to communist society.

Still another essence of the Chongsan-ri spirit is to solve all problems thoroughly relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses of the people.

The Chongsan-ri spirit, an original idea of mass leadership, is closely linked and integrated with the Chongsan-ri method. The Chongsan-ri method is the most scientific and revolutionary communist method of mass leadership, a brilliant embodiment of the great Chongsan-ri spirit in the leadership of the Party, state and the economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 312.)

One of the major requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower and the leadership personnel always go down to the work places to have a good grasp of actual conditions and solve knotty problems.

The guidance of the higher body to the lower under socialism aims at successfully ensuring the implementation of the Party policies and the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

Therefore, this work method is a communist work method which fully accords with the nature of socialism and it is a work method firmly guaranteeing the execution of the Party policies.

Another major requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to give priority to political work in all kinds of work and enlist the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

The master of revolution is the masses of the people and the building of socialism-communism must be their own work. Therefore, the conscious and creative activities of the masses are of decisive import in the revolution and construction. The revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses of the people are, however, not displayed spontaneously but are brought into full play only when political work, work with people, is given priority, so that they may be deeply conscious that they are the masters of the

revolution and the construction and should solve all problems by their own efforts and may have a firm faith that there is nothing impossible under the guidance of the leader.

This work method is a revolutionary and scientific work method which makes the masses successfully fulfil the revolutionary tasks, giving a free rein to their political consciousness and creative enthusiasm, with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and the construction.

Still another major requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to combine general with special guidance, making one unit a model for other units to follow its example.

The proper combination of general with special guidance makes it possible to indicate the clear-cut, same, general fighting targets and methods, fully ensure their attainment and application in conformity with the specific conditions of all units and find and generalize the new things appearing among the masses in good time.

Yet another major requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to determine the order of priority in work and grasp the main link and concentrate efforts on it and thereby complete the whole work by finish-one-by-one tactics.

The method of carrying out the whole work by concentrating efforts on the main link is a scientific method of work which makes it possible to attain the maximum results with given efforts.

The creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an epoch-making event in the building of the working-class party and the development of its work. The spirit and method constitute a powerful weapon for giving most correct leadership to the masses in the work of the state, economic and working people's organizations and successfully carrying out socialist-communist construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri

method based on the Juche idea and on the revolutionary mass line render it possible to equip firmly the people with the revolutionary idea of the working class, the leader's great revolutionary idea, and its embodiment, the Party lines and policies, and further promote the revolution and construction; and they serve as a powerful weapon for making all members of society real revolutionary soldiers boundlessly true to the great leader and conquering successfully the ideological and material fortresses of communism on the basis of the leader's revolutionary idea.

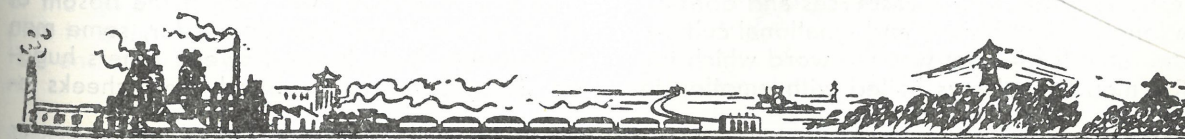
The superiority and great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been strikingly demonstrated in the practical course of the revolution and construction in our country.

Through the struggle to apply the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the revolutionary method and style of work have been established among the functionaries and a fundamental change has taken place in the work of the Party, state and economic organizations and the leadership role of the Party risen further in the revolution and construction.

In the course of applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, great success has been achieved in the work of attaining monolithic unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its centre, and the socialist construction has progressed at an unusually rapid tempo through speed campaign.

A great change has taken place in all fields of social life—political, economic, cultural and ideological.

Our experience shows that when we thoroughly apply in our work the most scientific and revolutionary Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method based on the Juche idea and on the revolutionary mass line there is no fortress unconquerable or difficulty insurmountable for us.







## Azalea in the Fatherland

KOREANS like azaleas very much.

Early in spring, when other flowers are still not out, beautiful azaleas are in full bloom on the sunny hillside, valley or steep cliff which even birds find it hard to fly up to.

It is not merely because they are beautiful or herald the coming of spring that we love them so much.

Our people have a good reason to cherish and love them.

There is a gripping story about azaleas.

It was 36 years ago. After the victorious conclusion of the 100-odd day-long arduous march from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu crowded with trying ordeals, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, without breaking the fatigue of the march, led again into the homeland the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to deal successive blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The great leader told his men to have infinite love for their country and high sense of responsibility for the Korean revolution, saying that after their drive into the homeland they should inspire our people with the hope of liberation, rouse them to a new struggle by restoring the revolutionary organizations wrecked by the Japanese imperialists and raise higher the torch of national liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in word to this effect:

**As our forefathers fought courageously in a body and beat back foreign aggressors in the past, whenever they invaded our beautiful country, let us, too, fight bravely, with a high sense of national pride, to drive out the Japanese imperialists and liberate the fatherland.**

The fatherland—it was blessed with beautiful sceneries and natural resources and boasted of a long brilliant history and a national culture.

The fatherland—that was the word which the KPRA men had always hailed with emotion in

the biting wind and snowstorm in the alien land, during battles and marches or around bonfires at secret camps. The fatherland—it was the banner of struggle, the torchlight of victory, which made them phoenixes.

On May 18, 1939, the main force of the KPRA commanded by the great leader crossed a meandering shallow at the junction of the Amnok-gang and the Hsiaopaishui Rivers and came again to their motherland.

When they came to their beloved fatherland two years after the historic Pochonbo battle, pink azaleas were in brilliant blossom as if to greet the fatherly leader and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to him.

They all had seen the flower. In the alien land, too, azalea had come into flower every spring. But they could not see the charming azaleas in the fatherland without emotion.

The leader looked at the azaleas for a while as if to think of his fellow countrymen groaning under the Japanese imperialist rule. Then he broke a branch of an azalea and clasped it to his breast, as if embracing his dear fellow countrymen, to smell it. And he said with a thousand emotions to his men who were excited with boundless joy, treading the soil of their fatherland: **"The more you look at the azalea in the homeland, the more beautiful it looks!"** Moved more deeply by his words, each of his men clasped azaleas hard to his breast and buried his face in the flowers.

A woman soldier rubbed her cheeks against beautiful azaleas in full bloom between rocks, sobbing to herself:

"Azaleas in the fatherland! ... You've weathered out the elements to come into flower at last!"

Beside themselves with joy in the bosom of the fatherland they had longed for, some men buried their faces in the flowers; others hugged the ground and rubbed their cheeks a-

gainst it. Some picked up the soil of their fatherland to smell its fragrance and others took up pebbles from the bottom of a clear stream to keep them in their knapsacks like jewels.

In fact, because they were patriots who fervently loved their country and people, they could be so greatly excited with joy at and so dearly love even a blossom of flower or a handful of soil in their fatherland.

After a short rest, the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen continued their march for a battle against the enemy.

With the warm love for the fatherland that they poured into the azalea, they engraved the militant slogans on big tree trunks when they camped in Chongbong: "Korean youth, come out quickly and join in the anti-Japanese war!" and "Down with the Japanese fascist warlords!"

Applying the "one-step-makes-a-thousand-ri" tactics, they broke through the strict encircling net of the Japanese imperialists to the Musan area in high fighting spirits to crush the enemy. With warm love for the fatherland and people and fierce hatred for the enemy, they marched like surging waves, wiped out at a stroke the enemy at Sinsadong and Singaechok in the Musan area and liberated the Rounsang area in a flash. On May 23 they annihilated the pursuing Japanese imperialist aggressive troops on the Taehongdan Plain.

The victory in the Musan area battle was a fruit of the great leader's brilliant art of command, revolutionary sweep and warm love for the fatherland and people.

The fatherly leader had not forgotten his fatherland and people even a moment during the long years of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our people fought unyieldingly, following the great leader, upholding the torch of national liberation lit by him in the grimmest days of ordeals, and at last saw the liberation of the country.

Azaleas and other flowers are now in full bloom, spreading sweet fragrance, in our country which has turned into a real socialist paradise where people all enjoy the happiest life in the world under the sagacious guidance of the great leader who had worked out a plan to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression in the lovely land of 3,000 ri.

As the azalea has such story, our people dearly love it, singing.

*Pink azalea out in my beloved fatherland,  
You've lived through the cold wind and  
snow to flower brilliantly.  
To bring a new spring to the trampled-  
down land,  
Following the General we've come to your  
bosom.  
Though the violent storms beat on the road  
of revolution,  
Flames burn in the hearts of us holding rif-  
les.  
The enemy-driven out lovely land of 3,000  
ri  
Will shine for ever with the bright rays of  
the General.*

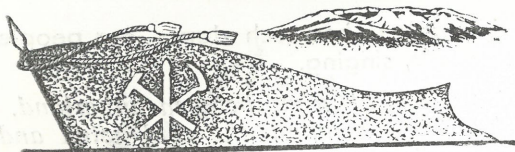
Whenever I sing this song, I am deeply inspired by the indomitable fighting spirit and lofty patriotism of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who waged a bloody struggle of 15 years for national liberation and renew my firm determination to fight devotedly for the leader, the Party and the revolution as they did.

The azalea in the fatherland carrying the lofty intention of the fatherly leader and the warm love of the revolutionary fighters will flower more beautifully under the care of our people.

Kim Myong Ho







The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (5)

## Essence of Party Work Is Work with People

The question of main stress and method in Party work is an issue of principled significance in building a revolutionary working-class party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, drawing on a rich store of experiences accumulated in actual struggles, advanced an outstanding thought that the essence of Party work is work with people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The essence of Party work is work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely the organizational and political work with people needed to arm cadres, Party members and the masses with a single ideology and will so that we can rally them closely around the Party and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's policies."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 507.)

The thought that the essence of Party work is work with people is based on the great Juche idea of the leader.

The Juche idea, as the leader said, is an

idea that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

Basing himself on this outstanding idea, the leader advanced an original thought that the essence of Party work is work with people.

Party work, a work with people in its essence, is not a technical-businesslike or administrative affair but a creative political work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely a political work to arm people with the leader's revolutionary ideology, the working-class ideology, rally them closely around him and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's lines and policies put forth by him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought on the essence of Party work is based on a scientific analysis of the nature and mission of the revolutionary

working-class party.

Revolutionary working-class party is a political organization compact of its members who fight to realize the revolutionary ideology of the leader, its founder; and it is the general staff of the revolution which organizes and leads the broad masses of the people for the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Because people are the object of its work, the working-class party works with all people—its members, cadres and non-party people.

In order to perform its function and role properly as a political guide, the Party should not reduce its work to an administrative one nor do work instead of administrative and economic institutions but conduct organizational and political work with people well. Without mobilizing people, any problem of revolution and construction cannot be settled.

The Party's internal work and guidance of administrative and economic work are two aspects of Party work, and they are, after all, work with people. Its internal work is designed to build up its ranks and increase the militancy of its organizations; and it is work with its members, the cadres and its cells and committees. Its guidance of administrative and economic work is also work with people in the fields.

Therefore, without organizational and political work with people, Party work does not exist, nor can the victorious advance of revolutionary struggle and work of construction be expected.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully clarified the essential requirements of work with people.

The first and foremost requirement of work with people is thoroughly to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system among all its members and working people.

To establish the Party's monolithic ideological system means arming the whole Party with the leader's revolutionary ideology and its policies, rallying closely all its members around the leader and the Party centre and carrying out the revolutionary work. This is the most essential requirement of work with people and fully accords with the purpose of Party work.

What is important in firmly establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system among its membership and the masses is to intensify ideological education.

Our Party educates its members and the working people on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, and its lines and policies embodying that idea, and on the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and it establishes thoroughly its monolithic ideological system among them.

To work well with cadres is the primary task of work with people.

Cadres constitute the main nuclear force of the Party and the commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and guide the execution of the Party's lines and policies.

Therefore, cadres must intensify the Party organizational life and study, train themselves revolutionarily and incessantly raise their political and professional qualifications.

It is also important in work with people to work well with the Party members and, in particular, to guide them to intensify their life within the Party organizations.

When Party life is strengthened, the Party spirit of its members is tempered, their leading role enhanced and the revolutionary tasks confronting the Party are carried out successfully.

Our Party directs its members firmly to establish a habit of voluntarily taking part



in Party life, organizes and guides their Party life properly and trains them to be active political figures who unconditionally carry out the leader's teachings and the Party's lines and policies, their embodiment, through thick and thin.

To strengthen work with the masses is important in work with people.

The revolution is for the people and is made by them. Unless the broad masses are organized and mobilized, the revolution cannot emerge victorious.

Therefore, the working-class party must build up its ranks and at the same time rally the broad masses closely around it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a wise policy of properly combining the class line and the mass line in work with the masses so that the class positions of our revolution can be solidified and all people, except a tiny handful of the reactionaries and class enemies, be educated and remoulded and firmly united around the Party.

According to the leader's policy, our Party has strengthened work with the workers and peasants, the basic masses, and firmly equipped them politically and ideologically and at the same time conducted active work with all sectors of the masses to win over as many people as possible to the side of the revolution and consolidate the mass base of the revolution. The Party has actively enlisted the working people's organizations in work with the masses, rallied the broad masses of the people closely around itself and energetically organized and mobilized them for the revolution and construction.

It is a requirement of the principle governing work with people for Party functionaries to go deep among the masses.

Party functionaries cannot conduct work with people in the sit-in-the-office way. Only

when they go to where there are the masses and people work and work well with them, they can be successful in both work with people and economic work.

In order to work well with people, it is necessary to apply a revolutionary work method of bringing the whole Party and the entire people into action—the way one person rouses ten persons to action, ten a hundred and a hundred a thousand. Our Party well educated the cadres and core elements and guided them to educate and help its members; it directed its members to raise the leading role and educate the broad masses, so that they successfully fulfilled the revolutionary tasks.

The great leader said that work with people should be conducted mainly by explanation and persuasion.

Party work is a creative work with people. In order to awaken people politically and ideologically and bring as many of them as possible over to the side of the revolution, the method of explanation and persuasion must be applied in work with people. By the administrative method, the method of dictation and commandism, it is impossible to remould people's ideological consciousness and to give full scope to their political enthusiasm and creative wisdom in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the essence of Party work and constantly guided our Party to turn its work into a creative work with people, so that a well-arranged system of work with people has been established within our Party.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has further strengthened and developed as a revolutionary and militant organization and its leadership role has further increased in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

## MIGHT OF JUCHE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY DEMONSTRATED CONVINCINGLY

Our hero-workers of the Chongjin Shipyard in the northern region of our country, one of our shipbuilding bases, built a 14,000-ton freighter "Wang Djae San" in a little over two months and launched it.

In recent years, they had made in succession 3,750-ton trawlers "Chonmasan," "Changgwangsan" and "Chongbongsan" and 5,000-ton cold storage boats. Now they successfully built the 14,000-ton freighter with their own efforts and techniques in a short time.

This vessel resembles a mountain and it is furnished with modern wireless apparatuses, direction finders and radiolocators. So it can navigate freely in any storms and fog. Especially, the bows are made rationally and the powers of the vessel can be increased markedly. The deck is equipped with swivel cranes and various other apparatuses for loading and unloading the heavy things easily.

The ship is comfortable for her crewmen's work and recreation.

The "room for the study of

the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung" is arranged with utmost care in the central part of the vessel. The ship is also furnished with a cinema room, a bathroom, a barber's room, a recreation room, a dining hall, berths and so on. Each of the rooms is equipped with complete air-conditioning devices.

The workers and technicians of this shipyard turned out such a big vessel in a short time and fully demonstrated once again the might of Juche industry created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

## KNITWEAR PRODUCTION GOAL OF THE SIX-YEAR PLAN ATTAINED

The workers in the field of the knitwear industry greatly overfulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments more than two years ahead of schedule at the end of last year by conducting a vigorous speed campaign to fulfil the programmatic tasks put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In order to achieve the goal of the Six-Year Plan they in-

creased the production capacity of the operating factories, built new knitwear factories in different parts of the country and rapidly enlarged the knitwear industry; and they strengthened its material and technical foundations.

They concentrated on the production of sweaters, jackets, one-piece dresses and other outer garments and doubled their output. They also strove to improve the quality of

knitwear and expand their variety, so that the assortment of their products quadrupled and their quality improved markedly during the fulfilment of their plan assignments.

They, intensely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are now working hard with a militant goal to surpass their Six-Year Plan assignments 1.2 times by October 10, this year, the 30th birthday of the Party.



# THE NIGHT OF THE STORM

Stanley Moore

Night time over Pyongyang Co-op  
And in the still star studded sky  
A watery moon rides high  
Whilst in the house of he who builds a dream  
Into reality: the weather-glass face does fall

The midnight moon  
Shining through veils of watery clouds  
Touches the beauty of our fruitful orchard  
Whilst—like a sigh that takes deep breath  
A wind does make the laden trees stir in their sleep

No bomber's night tonight  
For the foul and wretched foe  
Yet stores his cargo of grim death  
For his weather men have said  
The signs say a storm is due this night over  
Pyongyang

No bombers true—they are abed  
And in their dreams intrude  
The defiant cries of those who will not be destroyed  
They see in nightmares grim  
The blood red stain of innocents

But yonder look! in grim array  
Pile upon pile  
Nature's storm clouds gather  
And the wind that whispered softly to our fruit trees  
Now cries shrilly and shakes them all in

mounting anger

The harvest—ripe for picking  
Shakes in wonder  
And glistens in the drops  
That minute by minute  
Grow in intensity—and make the foliage bend

No time for sleep!  
For the peasant knows and knows full well  
That smiling nature when enraged  
With whistling wind and pounding rain  
Can crush his efforts and snatch his fruits

Is for this we have toiled?  
Have our hands and minds made desert bloom  
To create a plaything for rampaging nature?  
Will no help come  
To save our stricken fruits?

In mocking answer the thunder growls  
The wind roars angrily, demanding all the trees to bow  
Never yet was rain so fierce so dense,  
And like a shining whip  
Lightning cracks across the troubled sky

And all is clear in that flash  
Hostile night turns briefly into hostile day  
And trees are seen  
Bending their young backs  
Holding fast the fruits ripening for the people

Are we alone my friends this night?  
With our orchard child lashed hard by furies

Does no-one care in all the world?  
Will no-one say

My brothers! we shall overcome

But mark! the wind has hushed awhile  
The thunder holds its breath  
It is as if nature itself  
Has paused to listen: as though  
Divining some great human power will thwart its savage will

And what was that?  
Heard you a bell?  
Ringing hard above the storm  
Urgent, imperious and proclaiming  
Here is the help, the inspiration you seek!

Who would call on this storm filled night?  
Is it a brother in distress?  
Or perhaps a well-wisher  
Urgently seeking  
News of the welfare of our orchard?

Answer quick! before the caller  
Wearying of his efforts for human contact  
Closes the circuits  
And makes our phone as mute and silent  
As we who helplessly face the storm

That voice! it is he!  
Our beloved leader  
Warm and inspiring, pouring confidence  
Into our troubled hearts and minds  
As with boundless confidence he tells us what to do

Dear dear Marshal  
Respected and revered leader  
of all the Korean people  
Light and liberator of our Fatherland  
You have not forgotten we who do your will

The storm which made us tremble  
And fear for our orchard child  
Has found its terrifying majesty  
Equalled by your love for us

Matched by your boundless concern

The lightning's light seems pale by yours  
The thunder is but as a feeble whisper  
When put against the power of your voice  
The rain as powerless as the gentle dew-drop

In face of your unbounded strength

And as we look across the fields  
The trees now towards us  
In deep obedience saying:  
Our fruits are your fruits  
To feed your people, for we are yours

No storm can fear the heart which is inspired

By your great leadership!  
No wind can shake the fruits you made  
From trees which grow at your command  
And how can we fear when you are near us?

Great KIM IL SUNG—you have a war to fight

Against brutal foe who shows no mercy  
You have a land to lift  
From out of its dark days, into the sunlight  
Of true independence

Yet you, of all great men  
Have not this night forgotten us  
And putting aside your noble tasks  
Have used your phone  
To comfort still your ardent children

And by this act great leader  
You have given us heart anew  
Banished our fear  
Made us masters yet and said  
Storms come, storms go, but my work endures forever

Morning now—the storm has passed  
Our orchard smiles, its fruits intact  
And the fresh clean smell gives joy and hope

We all are yours great patriot and father  
And the memory of your call will live forever in our hearts



# World T T Queen PAK YONG SUN

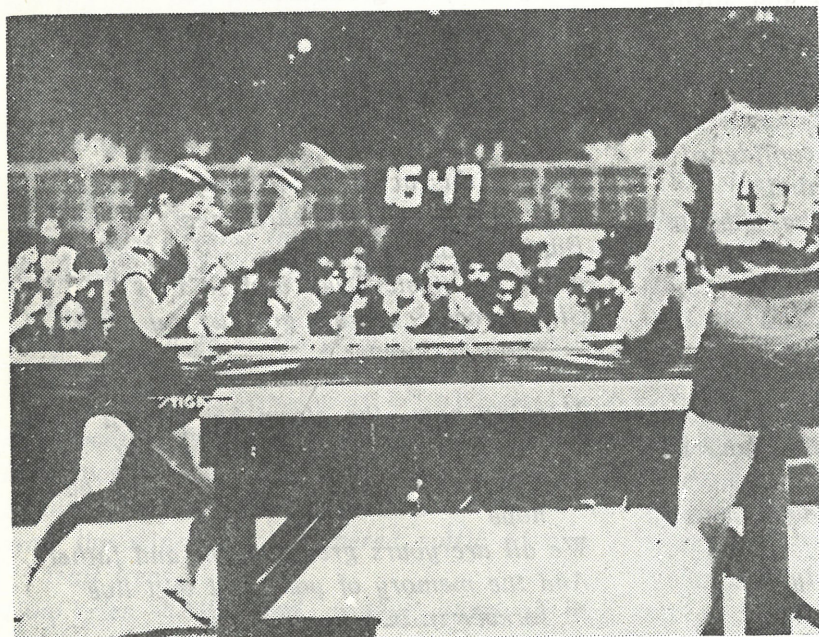
Pak Yong Sun, a young player of our country, won the women's singles at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held in Calcutta, glorifying Chollima Korea.

She made her first appearance at world table tennis championships, defeated all her world-famous rivals in the women's singles and emerged as the "world table tennis queen," creating a great sensation in the world table tennis circle.

This 19-year-old girl's brilliant success is a manifest demonstration of the justness and indestructible vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based policy of physical culture and sports; it is the tangible fruit of her untiring efforts made to repay the deep political trust and profound solicitude of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party with high political consciousness and technique and be infinitely loyal to them.

April 22, 1973 was an unforgettable and most significant day to her.

Player Pak Yong Sun takes initiative and puts her rival on the defensive



Having seen her playing a game, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that this young girl played very well.

Later, when she learned that the respected and beloved fatherly leader had spoken highly of her, Pak Yong Sun was excited with boundless joy.

The fatherly leader had brought her up to be a fine table tennis player, who had been a worker's daughter in a mountain village in North Pyongan Province. Nevertheless, he had lavished praise on her. His great solicitude and love brought big tears of grateful happiness to her eyes.

She pledged herself: "Dear fatherly leader, I will repay your deep trust and great expectations with loyalty at any cost".

She always thought of how to give joy to the great leader and the glorious Party in study, training or intense hot games with world-famed strong rivals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"We always tell the People's Armymen that if they sweat much in combat training they would shed less blood in battle. The same is true of the sportsmen. If they sweat much in routine training, they would acquire high technique and win games."**

Bearing deep in mind the leader's teaching, she strove to develop her technique. She thought she has no right to rest and even to die before implementing his teaching.

Prior to training, she deeply studied the leader's teaching on physical culture and sports to make it her flesh and bone. She would sum up her training results by the leader's teaching and set a new training goal for the next day.

She made a strong demand on herself to cultivate strong will, exhaustless stamina and physical strength through training.

International games were close at hand and she was in a hard training to perfect the technique suited to her physical constitution.

It was one day of December last. The training was over. Her coach



Pak Yong Sun demonstrates the might of Juche physical culture and sports

told her time and again to stop training. But she was stubborn. Her pulse mounted already almost to 240. Now her fellow players tried to force her into the rest room. But she defiantly went on training, saying to them: "I shall never be able to be true to the leader's teaching if I fail to withstand this degree of physical strain."

Hard training continued day and night. More than once she fell down with exhaustion from training. But each time she picked up her courage, thinking that she was taking part in international games in the name of her country and resumed training.

Thus, she cultivated strong fighting spirit, stamina and bodily strength.

She made painstaking efforts to achieve high speed in momentary footwork and master techniques based on the Juche tactical system suited to the physical constitution of our players.

In order to have good command of the Juche speed system combining speed and strong attack, she continued footwork for errorlessly meeting any balls at any places and making continual and concentrated attacks.

To be intensely loyal to the leader, she strove to meet the demand of the Party centre for displaying ideology, strong fighting spirit and high speed and technique in sports and she exhibited her technique to the full in every international game with an unabated vigor and strong will and spirit.

She won the women's doubles at the Tri-continental Table Tennis Friendship Games held in China in September 1973 and the women's singles at the Five-country Table Tennis Friendship Games last year.

These brilliant results brought her world-wide fame in the table tennis circle.

After the match between Pak Yong Sun and Hu Yulan of China, the titleholder of the singles at the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships, a foreign sports expert said frankly:

"Pak Yong Sun defeated smartly the world champion. She was undisputably superior physically, spiritually and technically."

Player Pak Yong Sun had taken part only a few times in international games before the recent championships and scored good results. But never conceited over her successes, she continued her painstaking efforts to remedy her shortcomings and improve her skill.

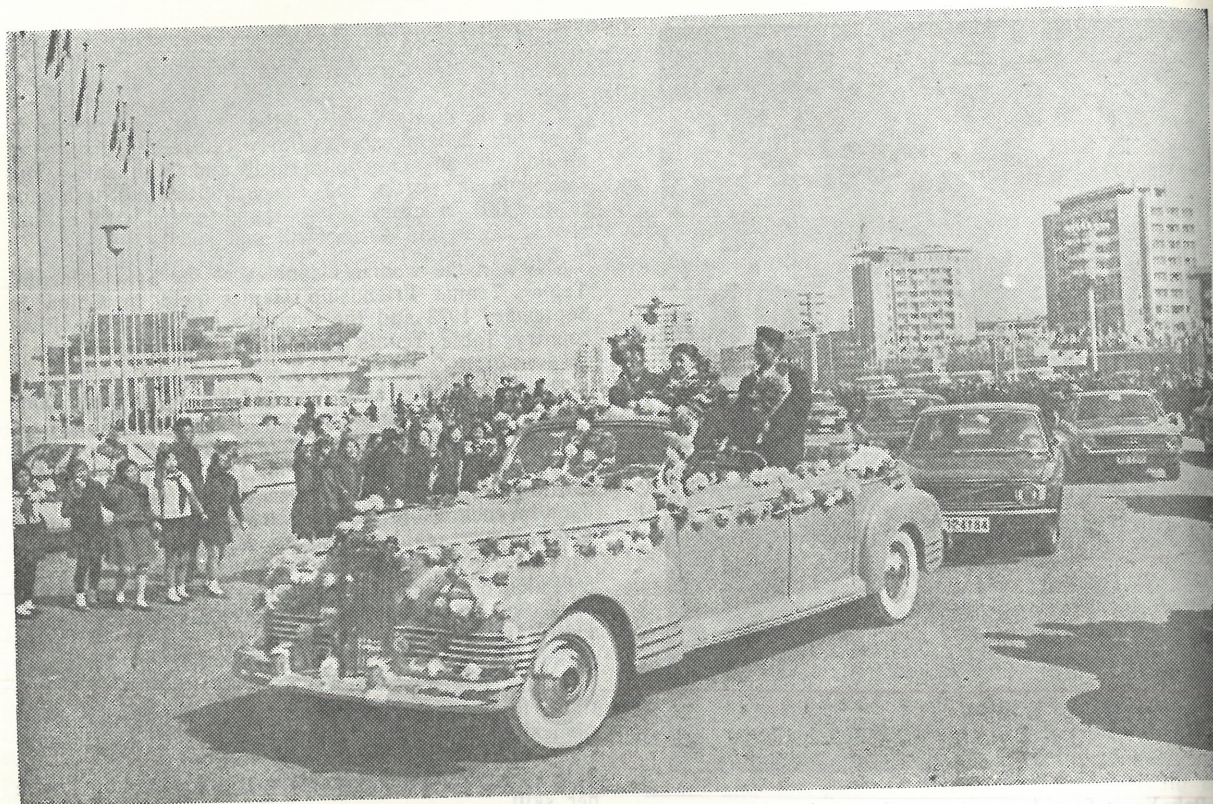
As a result, she won the absolute title at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships.

Close was her game with her first rival, Hammer-sley, the titleholder of the British Commonwealth of

Foreign papers reporting the world table tennis "queen" born of Chollima Korea







Pak Yong Sun and other players are warmly welcomed by citizens of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution

Nations. It became set all.

Now the British girl grew hot, exhibiting her special skill. The score stood 18-all.

But our girl acted with coolness at this critical moment.

Player Pak Yong Sun packed special serves and smashing deliveries in a row with the skill developed through her routine trainings.

Thus she beat the British girl 21:18.

Player Pak Yong Sun could be successful, because she did not make undue haste even at the critical moment but acted composedly and boldly, took initiative firmly throughout the game and bore down her rival.

After the victorious games with the French and Hungarian players, our girl took part in the quarter finals. She beat the south Korean rival in the quarter finals, the Soviet champion in the semi-finals and the Chinese player in the final.

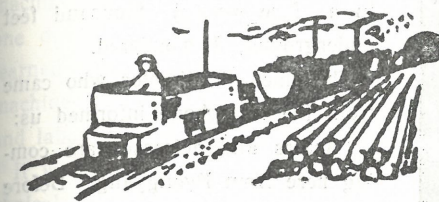
Amidst the thunderous applause and cheers of the spectators, she mounted the honour pedestal and got

the gold medal and G. Geist Cup. She first made a report of triumph, report of loyalty, to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party, saying to herself time and again: "Dear fatherly leader, your daughter Pak Yong Sun beat the strong rivals in table tennis and became the titleholder of the world championships."

When player Pak Yong Sun came back home, carrying with herself the crown and sash symbolic of the "world table tennis queen," given in the joint name of the International Table Tennis Federation and the Organizing Committee of the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships, the whole nation welcomed her with open arms.

Player Pak Yong Sun renewed her determination: "I will never forget the great favour of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party that have brought me up to be a fine player and will not rest on my laurels but continue to devote myself to improving my technique with a fresh resolve to add glory to our country...."

Kim Sang Gon



## Mechanized Face, Joyful Work Place

Recently I visited the Chollima Sinchang Coal Mine, one of the large anthracite production centres in the western region of Korea. It had fulfilled its Six-Year Plan assignments.

Very high was the revolutionary spirit of the Sinchang hero-colliers, the makers of miracles and innovations. Coal cars came in and out of pits in endless streams and mountains of "black gold" were rising higher and higher in the coal yard.

Looking dumb-founded at coal streams gushing out of pits several thousand feet underground, I took a "man-trip" train and went down to a tunnelling face bubbling over with a hot struggle for increased production. Concrete walls, iron supports, fluorescent lamps and carefully-tended flower beds flew past. Fresh air was ceaselessly sent in. This made me rub my eyes, I felt as if in an "underground palace."

The face was not far off from where I got out of the train. The chief pit director guided me.

According to him, in recent years

they introduced successively new machines in their mine, made their labour easier and doubled their output, following the Party's policy of using large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport in the mining industry. The most interesting was the story about the high-efficiency oil pressure rock drill flatcar this coal mine manufactured on its own.

"You will see the machine on the face of the Sungri Pit, where the double Chollima Li Chang II-led tunnelling platoon is working. Wonderful is its efficiency, I can say for sure. Now the tunnelling speed has increased 2.5 times."

We hurried to the tunnelling face. A high-efficiency oil pressure rock drill flatcar was working; many drill bits were ramming into a rocky wall swiftly. After a few minutes the flatcar withdrew and moved towards another rocky wall. Now it started to send its drill bits into a new wall. The tunnellers only determined the boring spots and adjusted the angle of drilling as weavers watch their machines

and connect the cut thread sometimes.

There I met Comrade Li Chang II, platoon leader.

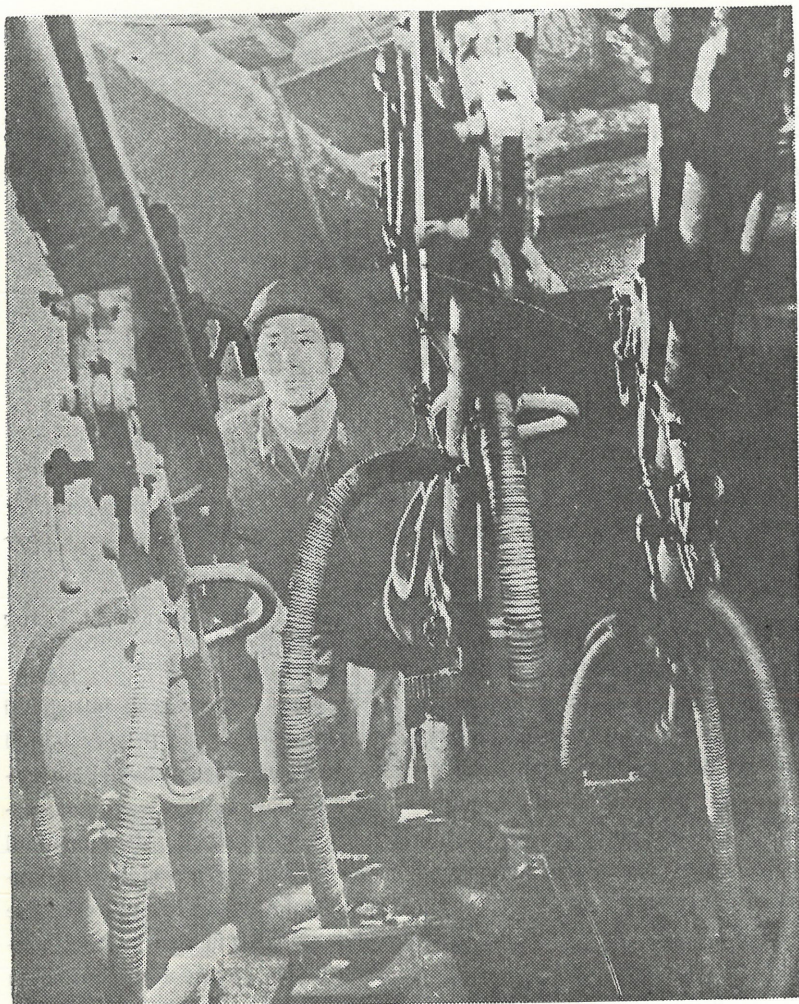
He related how they introduced that machine. When they first used the new machine, the tunnelling speed was slow as they were not skilful at handling it. He knew full well how the commanding personnel should behave in such case. He made up his mind to learn to operate it. He strove, forgetting even food and sleep. After a week he succeeded in making the machine produce 2 times greater capacity than that of the conventional rock drills used by them until then and after ten days he increased the tunnelling speed 2.5 times.

Now his men followed his example.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Maintaining the tunnelling pace ahead of cutting in the coal mine means preparing the cutting faces. Unless they are prepared properly, it is impossible to produce large quantities of coal. It can be said





The coal mine has sharply increased production, introducing high-efficiency rock drill flatcars and carrying out tunnelling ahead of cutting

that coal production depends largely upon whether the cutting faces are well prepared or not."

They made the leader's teaching their unshaken guideline and creed and worked hard, waging an intensive speed campaign. Thus, they prepared the cutting faces for several ten thousand tons of coal in a short space of time, carried out in a matter of seven months the tunnelling plan for 1974, 1.5 times bigger than the result of the pre-

vious year, and fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignment two years and a half ahead of schedule.

The whistle sounded long, warning the blasting. The tunnelling platoon leader showed me into a spacious rest room.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was respectfully hung on a wall and the room was filled with sweet scents of flowers in

pots. Goldfishes were swimming in the glass bowls. Was I really in a face several thousand feet underground, I wondered.

The chief pit director who came from the interphone informed us:

"Actors and actresses are coming here from Pyongyang." Before long a group of young people came into the room. They belonged to the Pyongyang Youth Opera Company. They had come to congratulate the Sinchang colliers on their brilliant feats of labour. The colliers had carried out their Six-Year Plan assignment and were effecting innovations this year, too.

Soon the artists gave a militant yet optimistic performance which was combined with agitation for inspiring the tunnellers to increased production. Their performance gave the workers fresh strength.

The excited platoon leader said: "You see, the whole country is following our struggle. As long as we are preparing the way for victory in the grand socialist construction battle, as much coal will be produced as we want, I can say...."

He expressed the spirit and will of the tunnellers. As soon as the dust from the blasting disappeared, they rushed into their face. Each man took up his position and started working.

Loaders and conveyor began to work. Dirt was removed quicker than I thought. Then coal cars loading iron supports arrived.

According to the chief pit director, they had introduced a cross-beam lifter and other prop-setting machines and self-advancing sup-

ports. And propping operation was done not by prop-setters but by the machines which were controlled by one or two ordinary workers. I learned that thanks to these machines they saved much time and labour in setting posts.

It was really wonderful. The technical revolutionary task, as set forth by the great leader, was being carried out with credit in that coal mine, which gave me great satisfaction.

The fatherly leader has given a real life and human dignity to our colliers who had been maltreated and exploited under the tyranny of the Japanese imperialists, brought them up to be revolutionaries and trusts them as the core of the working class. He has paid a constant, deep attention to making labour easier, more productive and safer in the mining industry where work is tougher and more exhausting than in any other industrial branches.

The Sinchang hero-colliers are well aware that it is their highest honour and greatest happiness to repay the leader's favour and love with their loyalty to him. Therefore, they have striven and made a great progress in comprehensive mechanization at their mine.

I also could see the proud fruits of creative labour on a longwall cutting face of Pit No. 3.

Comrade Chang Chi Ul, the coal-cutting company commander, told me that they introduced an advanced longwall cutting method suited to the specific conditions of their cutting face and surpassed their

daily plan 2 or 2.5 times.

From the face the coal cut was carried out by chain and belt conveyors.

A giant comprehensive mechanization system consisting of modern coal cutters, semi-automated transport means and other equipment was doing hard and back-breaking labour for the colliers and sending in fresh air all the time.

The Sinchang hero-colliers had fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignment over two years ahead of the set time and was keeping up the "70-day battle speed."

The hero-colliers like to fight. They were effecting innovation after innovation, never stagnating

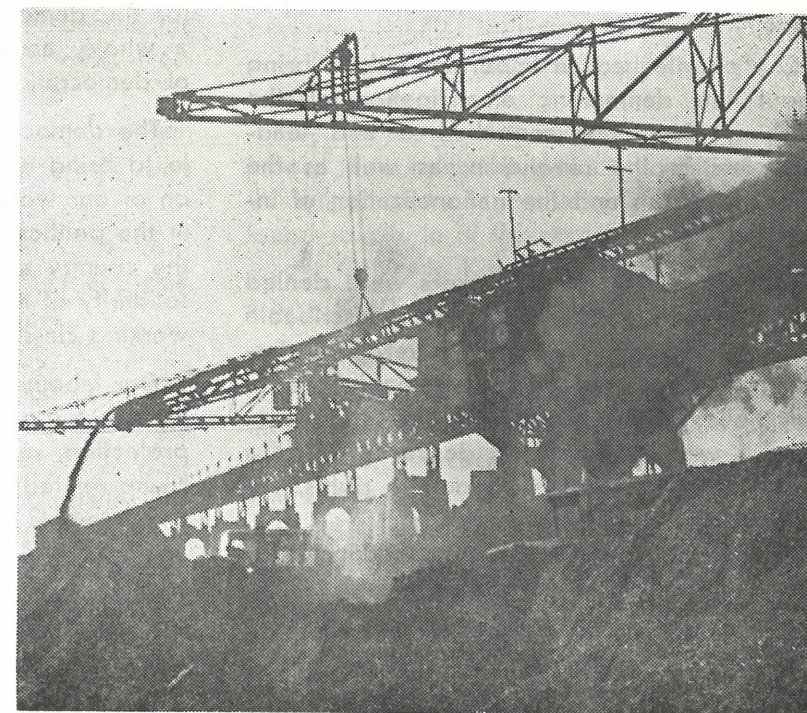
and standing still.

Before long this coal mine will go over to remote control in cutting coal. Then the labour of its workers will be easier and more joyous and fruitful.

I left the cutting face, convinced that by making an all-out charge in the revolutionary spirit of the speed campaign, they will overfulfil the yearly plan before October 10, the 30th birthday of our glorious Party, and greatly contribute to making the day a grand festival of victors and hitting the goal of 100,000,000 tons of coal, one of the ten major prospective goals.

Kim Mun Ho

The mechanized coal yard





The question of ensuring the working class a free working life and democratic rights had been proposed long ago in our country and our workers had shed much blood for them.

This question, however, was successfully solved only after the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country.

The leader had propounded a thought on the democratic liberation of the working class in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle; he concretized this thought in conformity with the historical conditions of the country after liberation and put forward an original policy to enforce a democratic labour law in our country and wisely led our people to execute it.

After the country's liberation, our people lost no time to start the building of a new democratic Korea.

Our people had an important task to bring about the democratic emancipation of the working class, the central force and leading class in the revolution, as well as the agrarian reform and the nationalization of industries.

Before liberation our workers were denied political rights and forced to do indescribable inhuman toil and lived on the verge of starvation as a result of the brutal colonial predatory policy of the Japanese imperialists. Therefore, it was their burning desire to enjoy a free working life and democratic rights, released from colonial slavery.

Democratic liberation of the working class was also imperative to strengthen the unity of the democratic forces with the working class as the core and to promote the country's democratic development.

The leader promulgated the Labour Law in

June, 1946.

The leader scientifically analyzed the socio-class relations in our country and defined the nature of the law most correctly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"...Our Labour Law is not identical with that of socialist society and, what is more, it is fundamentally different from the labour law of a bourgeois country which defends capitalist exploitation. This law is a democratic labour law conforming to the actual conditions in Korea."**

In enforcing the Labour Law after liberation, we applied a principle of defending the interests of the workers and office employees and at the same time, guarding the interests

## LABOUR LAW ENFORCED IN STAGE OF DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

of the national capitalists to a certain degree for the democratic development of Korea as a whole, according to the general strategy of democratic revolution.

The democratic labour law made it possible to bring about the democratic emancipation of our workers, enhance their leading role in the political, economic and cultural lives of the country and further cement the unity and solidarity of all the democratic forces with the working class as the core.

Our labour law and its regulations provided for working hours, labour remuneration, labour protection, social insurance and all other problems related to working life, and fully met the requirements of democratic labour law in its contents.

Particularly, we abolished the colonial system of forced labour and introduced an eight-hour working day in order to increase social production and ensure the workers adequate rest, study and cultural life.

In this way, our workers, who had been worked 14-16 hours a day by the colonial rulers in the past, realized their long-cherished desire to enjoy a free working life and democratic rights.

Our labour law correctly defined the labour remuneration problem.

Before liberation the working hour of the Korean workers was longer than that of the Japanese workers but their wages were only a half of those of Japanese counterparts. Wage discrimination against the Korean women and juvenile workers was very great.

By the labour law we abolished such colonial labour remuneration system and established a democratic one.

Strictly observing the principle of equality, we granted the workers the democratic right to get equal pay for equal work, irrespective of nationality, sex and age.

We introduced the minimum wage system to firmly guarantee the material life of the workers.

In defining labour remuneration, great consideration was given to thoroughly applying the socialist principle of distribution.

In our country, key industries became the property of the state, all people, with the result that socialist production relations were established and the socialist principle of paying remuneration according to the quality and quantity of work done was applied in the state economic sector. This principle ensured the workers a stable life and made them display a high degree of political enthusiasm and perform labour feats in building a new country.

Under the labour law the popular systems

of labour protection and social insurance were firmly established.

The principle applied in setting up the two systems was that the state bore responsibility for labour protection and social insurance in the state sector and the entrepreneurs, at private enterprises.

On the principle, the law stipulated that priority be given to labour safety over production in business activities and it banned production at factories and enterprises lacking labour protection arrangements.

The state granted holidays and annual regular paid leave to the workers and maternity leave to women. It also established a social insurance system to provide living conditions to those workers who lost ability of work because of labour accidents and other reasons.

Besides, it gave temporary subsidy, maternity subsidy, funeral subvention, pension for those who lost ability of work, pension for bereaved families, old-age pension and so on. And it introduced free medical service through social insurance.

Our country could enforce such popular labour law under the difficult conditions after liberation thanks to the fatherly love and profound solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who values man above everything else, for the workers.

Our labour law placed the private entrepreneurs under obligation strictly to observe the rules of the democratic labour law. At the same time, it recognized their rights to a certain degree; it gave them the rights to ask workers to execute what they agreed upon in collective bargaining and observe labour discipline. This made it possible for the private entrepreneurs to freely operate their enterprises, strictly observing the principles of the democratic labour law.

In enforcing the labour law, we thoroughly



applied the principle of the mass line, our Party's traditional work method.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"I am confident that all the political parties and social organizations and the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other sections of the people will further consolidate the victory of democracy in north Korea by participating as one in perfecting the law through earnest discussion of the draft of the Labour Law which is to be promulgated soon and by guaranteeing its early and thoroughgoing enforcement."**

In order to successfully put in force the democratic labour law, we attached great importance to strengthening the unity of all sections of people with the working class as the core, and correctly guided the democratic political parties and public organizations to take joint action and properly mobilize the broad masses in the introduction of the law.

As a result, the reactionary forces were extremely isolated and the revolutionary forces overwhelmingly predominated over them. Under such circumstances the law was successfully enforced.

Our Party directed the broad masses to discuss the draft of the labour law and made them deeply understand that the law defends the interests of the entire people and display high political enthusiasm.

For the accurate execution of the law, our Party explained the law to the masses of the

people and supervised and controlled the observance of the law.

In this way, deviations revealed in the execution of the law were overcome in good time and the law was introduced very smoothly.

Under the original policy and wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the first democratic labour law was successfully put in force in our country and our workers got to enjoy a free working life and democratic rights.

The democratic labour law enforced in our country after liberation under the wise guidance of the leader enhanced the leading role of the working class in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, strengthened the solidarity of the democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance on a new socio-economic basis and dynamically promoted the country's democratic development.

Today the democratic labour law has developed into a socialist labour law in line with the new stage of social progress. Our socialist labour law reflects the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on constantly promoting the material and cultural welfare of the working people and consolidating and developing the most advanced socialist labour system and the popular labour policy, an embodiment of the thought, and it legally guarantees their exact implementation.

### POWERFUL ASSISTANCE TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

Early this year, the workers of the March 25 Plant produced 130,000 bearings for tractors and trucks above the plan by tapping inner reserves, in honour of the National Agricultural Congress.

Following this inspiring example in assistance to the socialist countryside, the workers of all other factories and enterprises throughout the country are now conducting a mass campaign to assist the peasants in their struggle to conquer the 8 million ton grain height.

They strive to manufacture, by mobilizing all reserves and making charge for loyalty to the leader, tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines and their parts as well as farming materials above the plan for the socialist countryside.

Targets of some factories:  
The Kumsong Tractor Factory—1,000 tractors "Pungnyon" and 100 kinds of 60,000 accessories for tractors;

The plant where Comrade Chon Ryong Bom works—1,000 motors and spare parts for

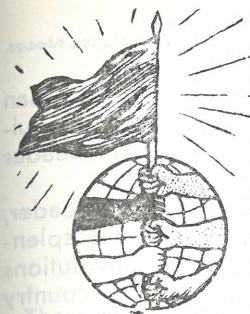
4,000 motors;

The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant—5,000 tractor wheel rims and 20,000 track links for tractors "Pungnyon";

The Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant—11 kinds of 16,000 truck accessories and 4 kinds of 4,000 tractor accessories;

The Pukjung Machine Factory—50,000 tractor track links and 10,000 sprayers;

The Amnok-gang Tyre Factory—20,000 tyres.



## International Working Class Must Further Strengthen Militant Unity and Solidarity

—ON MAY DAY, THE INTERNATIONAL RED-LETTER DAY  
OF THE WORLD WORKING CLASS—

We greet May Day, the international red-letter day demonstrating the united might of the world working class, in grand circumstances wherein all our working class and other people are bringing about a fresh revolutionary upswing on all fronts of grand socialist construction in order to fulfil the programme tasks set out by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year and at the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers and wherein they are waging a vigorous struggle for hastening the country's independent reunification.

On this significant day, we extend warm militant greetings and firm solidarity to the working class and revolutionary peoples of all lands fighting for victory in the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism-communism.

Radical changes have taken place on the globe since the international working class began to mark May Day as the day of their militant solidarity in their struggle to end exploitation, oppression, subjugation and inequality and build a new world.

Thanks to the bloody struggle of the working class and other oppressed toiling people, socialism has triumphed in many countries and thousand million people of the third world who had suffered from imperialist oppression and control for centuries have broken off the chains of old and new colonialism and are striving to build a new society, a new life under the banner of independence. The flame of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle to encomb imperialism and win independence and freedom is burning fiercely over vast areas of Asia,

Africa and Latin America; the working classes of the capitalist countries are resolutely fighting to end capital's oppression and tyranny.

Ours is an era when the international working class and the world revolutionary people struggle to uphold independence and become the master of their destiny and when it is an irresistible trend of the times for the nations on the earth to follow the road of independence; it is a historical turning-point when imperialism falls and socialism and national-liberation revolution win.

The pressing task confronting the international working class at this historical moment is to further strengthen unity and militant solidarity to carry their class- and national-liberation cause to success.

Unity is the most potent weapon in the hands of the working class.

Ever since its appearance on the historical arena, the working class has regarded unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital and has overcome difficulties in its way and won victories on the strength of unity.

The international working class and the world progressive people will further strengthen their militant solidarity and thus break off the chains of capital and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

The world working class and people must unite closely and wage a more powerful struggle against US imperialism for the victory of the world revolution. This is the historic task confronting them at present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:



**"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the main spearhead against US imperialism."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 357.)

US imperialism is the most barbarous and heinous aggressor of the modern times, the ringleader of world imperialism and the chieftain of world reaction.

Today there is no place on the earth which the aggressive hands of US imperialism have not reached or which is free of threat of its aggression.

Pulled off even their mask of "peace," the US imperialists are madly working to start adventurous wars of aggression in many places of the world, especially Korea and the Middle East, bringing to the fore the open military threat and war policy.

It is clear that without fighting US imperialism world peace cannot be defended, nor can national liberation and independence, democracy and the victory of socialism-communism be won.

The world working class and revolutionary people must always keep high vigilance against US imperialism and have no illusion about it but mercilessly fight it, holding higher the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Today the international working class and the world progressive people, the Asian people in particular, must resolutely fight to check and frustrate the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism, vigilantly following its revival and aggressive machinations, while battling against US imperialism.

It is of great importance in the struggle against US imperialism and its allies to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of the third world people and deal strong blows to the imperialists and strive for independent development.

Today the third world people are a great revolutionary force in direct confrontation with the US-led imperialists and a powerful force which fails the aggressive policy of the imperialists, defends world peace and security and dynamically promotes the world revolution.

Today our working class and all other people

are striving for the victory of the Korean and world revolutions under the inspiring guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the seasoned guidance of the leader, they achieved national liberation and splendidly carried out the two social revolutions and turned their one-time backward country into a dignified, strong socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in a very short time. Today they are dashing forward towards the new, higher peak of socialism and communism.

Especially from the beginning of this year, they, true to the leader's teaching, are in an all-out charge to attain all the goals of the Six-Year Plan by October 10, the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, and make it an auspicious holiday, a great festival of proud victors.

Under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea fathered by the great leader, they, holding fast to the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-US revolutionary position, relentlessly fight the US-led imperialists to pull US imperialism out of south Korea, win the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, finally wipe all forms of colonialism off the face of the earth and help the oppressed and exploited nations to win independence and social progress and prosperity. They thereby contribute actively to the triumph of the world revolution.

The Korean working class and other people have struggled to strengthen unity and solidarity with the international working class and revolutionary forces and win the ultimate victory of the historic cause of the working class. They will more staunchly fight to remove imperialism from the earth and win the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism-communism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the fighting Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, the third world peoples, and with all the peace-loving people of the world, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Long live May Day, the international red-letter day demonstrating the militant solidarity and might of the world working class!

## Six Brothers Single-heartedly Loyal to the Leader

The old man Kim Han Yong and his six sons returned from Japan to their homeland in the 29th batch of repatriates. They are invariably loyal to the great leader. They make it an iron rule to absolutize and unconditionally carry out his teachings and the Party's policies.

### TO GLORIFY TRUE LIFE

September 8, 1970, is an unforgettable, happiest day to the old Kim and his family.

That day the great fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung visited their residential quarters and place of work, whom they had been eager to see.

They had lived in the foreign land for 35 years. There they had been more miserable than a dog in a house of death. They had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation. But after their return to their motherland they lived a happy life and did worthwhile work.

That evening his six sons and their wives gathered in the old man's house. Their hearts throbbed with boundless joy. Six sons work at the same workshop of a factory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Only those who carry our Party's policies through to completion can be considered revolutionaries faithful to our Party and revolution, faithful to the working class and the people."**

The leader looked after every aspect of the workers' lives and at their factory he set forth a task of turning out a large medium-speed engine, which was an expression of his deep trust in the workers. Having learned of this, the old Kim thought how to be faithful to the leader.

"I have something to say to you today," the old man started. Usually their family meetings had been presided over by his first son Hui Sik and fourth son Hong Sik who were the first in the family

to join the Party, but this time their father.

"You must know well. This is the time for us to repay the leader's favour with our loyalty to him, I think. He gave all bliss to us who had lived in untold misery." The old man told his wife and daughters-in-law to do their best to help her sons and their husbands in their efforts to carry out the task given by the leader. And he said that he would go to their factory to clean the machines.

That evening his six sons made their firm resolve to do everything they could for the manufacture of the large medium-speed engine badly needed in building large boats and diesel locomotives and glorify their political lives given by the leader.

While his six sons were hard at work to manufacture the large medium-speed engine, the old Kim caught cold and was sent to hospital. One day his six sons called on their father in hospital.

The old man was displeased with his sons. He said: "What happened? You must learn to count every minute now, when the leader is anxious about the engine problem. You've come together to see me only suffering from cold."

His sons dropped their heads.

"Go right away," ordered the old man. Without a word the six sons left their father. Greatly moved, they rushed back to their work place.

His third son Yu Sik succeeded in completely preventing the production of rejects caused by vibration, by devising double tables.

One day he heard from his wife that his younger brother Hong Sik had come out of hospital after an operation and was staying at home.

Yu Sik and Hong Sik were the best hands at grinding gears at the factory.

"He should have come to work now that he has come out of hospital. It was only recently that all our family took a pledge to carry out the task given by the leader without fail. He must have relaxed from





a short hospital life," Yu Sik thought to himself, and rushed to his younger brother's a few hours before it got dark. His younger brother was lying in bed.

He could not still move his operated leg completely freely.

Yu Sik felt sorry for his younger brother.

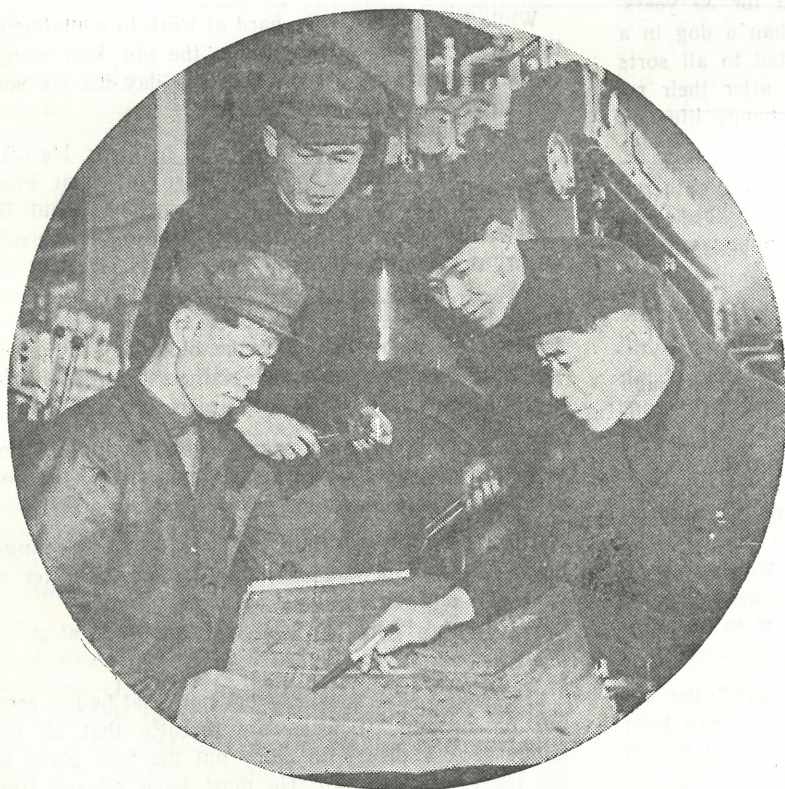
But, the next moment, he thought that he should not haggle about the task given by the leader out of mere pity for his younger brother.

Now he did not hesitate. He said to his younger brother that they should settle the problem of grinding gears to fulfil the task given by the leader.

"Elder brother, you should have said it to me more earlier. Couldn't you come to hospital? It is not far from here, is it?"

Hong Sik jumped to his feet. He did not look like

Brothers are discussing how to introduce new technique in the production of the large medium-speed engine



a man who had had his leg operated.

His wife told him to go to the factory next day, because it had got dark. He, however, did not obey her.

"I'm a Party member, a proud soldier of the leader. How can I lie in bed in comfort when the leader's teaching is not carried through because of the gears?"

From that day on he grinded the gears needed, receiving treatment at his work place.

### PURE LOYALTY

Gwang Sik, the second son, was making 90 per cent of the gauges for the large medium-speed engine. Nevertheless, he thought of doing anything more to help in its production. He devised a new shaft gauge. This greatly contributed.

One day, the fifth son Myong Sik proposed to the factory Party committee to form a youth shock brigade of his workteam members in order to normalize the production of the large medium-speed engine.

He headed the brigade. It waged a speed campaign in the assembling work and increased production sharply.

But, in the course of the test operation of the assembled engine, a turning gear of the compressor was damaged.

Because the damage was caused by the defect of the compressor itself, it was not treated as a special problem at the factory.

But, that night, Myong Sik was taken to his father's house by his eldest brother. Their brothers had already gathered there. They urged him to clear up the cause of the "accident." This meant a family "accident examination."

Myong Sik said he had overlooked defects in making the compres-



sor.

The eldest brother said seriously:

"You should know why we are working hard, passing nights without sleep."

Severely criticized by his brother, he could not speak a word.

Myong Sik's heart was heavy as lead on his way home from the "examination."

He thought to himself: "For the leader, and for the Party and the revolution I will work with a perfectly clean heart of the working class."

He realized that the sincere respect for and real loyalty to the leader should be expressed not in word but in carrying out the task given by him.

Helped by his brothers, he settled a complex technical problem and made a technical innovation of completing in three days what had taken them 12 days.

Thanks to the untiring struggle of the workers of the Pukjung Machine Factory boundlessly loyal to the leader, production of the engine showed a certain progress. Hui Sik, test operator, was much satisfied to see the engine work with clockwork precision,



The old Kim Han Yong enjoys a happy life with his family

making cheerful sounds.

This proved that his younger brothers—Ryong Sik, gauge maker Gwang Sik and repairman Hong Sik—had done their work well, that Yu Sik had grinded the gears with utmost precision and that Myong Sik and his brigade members had assembled the engine well with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility.

The leader was much satisfied at the news that the production of the large medium-speed engine was progressing smoothly.

Six brothers gathered at their father's house to share their joy.

"At last you have given the fatherly leader a pleasure, even a little," said the father with tearful eyes.

### 20-METRE OUTSIZE LATHE PRODUCED

The workers and technicians of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" produced a 20-metre outsize lathe "Chungsong" (Loyalty), together with a lot of other big machine tools, in only three months through a dynamic movement to multiply big machine tools.

The lathe was made with our own technique and equipment, according to our own design. Its central axis is 20 metres long. Its maximum cutting diameter is 3,150 millimetres and it can freely cut materials up to 200 tons in weight.

With the manufacture of this lathe, the workers of

Ryongsong provided another firm technical guarantee for the production of a large number of big, modern and high-speed machines and equipment, more efficient and economic, which are needed for raising the technical revolution to a new height and further developing the productive forces of the country as a whole.





# Increased Economic and Technical Cooperation between Third World Countries—Important Guarantee for Building Rich and Strong, Sovereign and Independent States

Increasing economic and technical cooperation and interchange between the third world countries is of great importance in building rich and strong, sovereign and independent states.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**“Strengthening economic interchange and technical cooperation among the once oppressed and exploited nations of the third world on the principle of filling each other’s needs is a major guarantee for rapidly developing their economy without the help of great powers and building rich, powerful, sovereign and independent states. The third world countries must not only unite politically, but also closely cooperate in all spheres of economy, technology and culture.”**

It is a law-given requirement of the revolutionary development for the independent national states of the third world to achieve economic independence as well as complete political sovereignty and build rich, powerful states.

In particular, their present international circumstances and their mission assigned by the times and history urgently require them to build rich and powerful, sovereign and independent states as early as possible.

Today, the imperialists and colonialists are frantically trying to subjugate again the newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa,

Latin America and the rest of the world to them.

To this end, US imperialism, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the ringleader of world reaction, is employing such means as armed aggression, subversive activities and coup d’etat and economic, ideological and cultural penetrations.

Therefore, it is imperative for the third world countries to develop their national economies rapidly and build powerful, sovereign and independent states, while staunchly fighting against imperialist aggressions and subversions.

It is the urgent demand of the times for the third world countries to attain economic independence and build rich and strong, sovereign and independent states.

The time has gone never to return when a few great powers could lord it over the world. Ours is an era when imperialism falls and the once oppressed and humiliated peoples, the third world peoples making up the sweeping majority of the world population, have made their appearance as makers of history, the masters of the world.

Historical development and our times demand that the third world peoples become the masters of the world.

In order to fulfil the mission assigned by the times, the third world peoples should achieve economic independence, along with

political sovereignty, and build rich and powerful, sovereign and independent states. Only by doing this can they accomplish their mission given by the times.

The political unity and close economic, technical and cultural cooperation of the third world countries are a major guarantee for the fulfilment of their urgent task to build rich and powerful, sovereign and independent states.

Needless to say, it is not an easy task for the third world countries to create independent national economies and build rich and powerful, sovereign and independent states. As a matter of fact, they are in want of funds, technology and technicians needed to develop the national economies.

But, if the developing third world countries unite and closely cooperate with each other, imparting know-how to each other, learning from each other and filling each other’s needs, they will be able to rapidly develop the economy and culture, science and technology and to achieve national prosperity.

It is the requirement of the principle governing the national economic development to fill each other’s need through international economic cooperation with other countries, while making the best use of one’s own strength and domestic resources under the banner of self-reliance.

It is inevitable for the third world countries to promote interchange and cooperation between them on the principle of filling each other’s needs, because they differ from each other in their natural and economic conditions, in the level of the development of productive force, science and technology and in the assortment and quantity of their raw materials and products. Therefore, they must produce for themselves what are essential and needed in plenty and secure, through exchan-

ge between them, what are in small need or in short supply and cannot be produced for themselves.

The economic and technical cooperation and exchange between the third world countries have factors which enable them to produce great strength.

Unlike the aggressive “aid” of the imperialists designed to catch again the newly-independent countries in a noose of their colonial rule, the economic and technical cooperation and interchange between the third world countries can be promoted, strictly on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

The third world peoples, who were subjected to all manner of harsh exploitation and humiliation under imperialist oppression in the past, are the same in their past position and are now struggling to attain the same goal. Today they are all vigorously fighting to defend and consolidate national independence achieved through their struggle and attain national prosperity. They are struggling to destroy the old colonial ruling machines, establish a new advanced social system and deprive the foreign imperialists and home reactionary forces of their economic footholds and build up independent national economies and national cultures, smashing their subversive activities.

They are jointly struggling to abolish the old order in the sphere of the international political and economic relations and establish a new order based on independence and complete equality and regain their lost national resources.

Also, they all alike have faith in the independent idea and aspire after independent development.

Therefore, the third world countries do not do such a thing as to subject and dominate



others or gain profits at the expense of others' interests.

Cooperation strictly based on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit displays a really great vitality and produces good results.

In fact, when people unite and cooperate with each other, they can display great strength and there is nothing impossible for them to do. This is proved by our successful agricultural cooperativization carried out in the difficult conditions after the war.

If even the poor people pool their efforts and cooperate with each other, they can display tremendous strength and do a great thing. This is a universal truth confirmed by our experience.

The third world countries are numerous and diverse in their natural and economic conditions and have abundant resources and plenty of techniques and experiences that can be exchanged. This is a factor making the economic and technical cooperation and exchange between them display great strength.

The third world makes up the vast land surface of the earth and the third world countries number more than one hundred. They have inexhaustible natural resources.

The natural resources of the third world countries covering the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America are enormous and their varieties are immense and nothing is wanted. This shows that if the third world countries conduct exchange on the principle of filling each other's needs, they can settle successfully the problem of raw materials needed for economic development.

The third world countries have plenty of exchangeable experiences and techniques.

As the third world countries vary in natural and economic conditions and the course of

development, they have different experiences and techniques.

Some third world countries have developed fish processing technique and others oil processing technique.

Our country has good experience in agricultural irrigation and other fine experience in animal husbandry.

Though the third world countries are on the road of development, each of them has a few kinds of useful techniques and experiences.

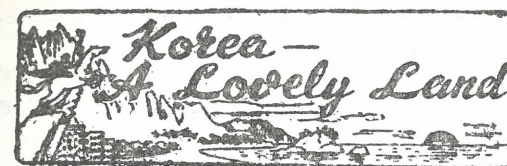
If each of these hundred-odd countries exchanges one good experience and technique, it can have more than one hundred good experiences and techniques. If each of them exchanges ten, it can have more than 1,000 good experiences and techniques.

Then, the third world countries achieve their economic independence and prosperity in a short period, without relying on great powers.

If the third world countries unite politically and closely cooperate with each other in all spheres of the economy, technique and culture, they can successfully overcome difficulties and hardships in their way and develop rapidly their national economies, frustrate thoroughly the imperialist enslavement policy and worsen the crisis of the world imperialist economic system as a whole.

To strengthen the unity with the third world countries and promote the economic and technical cooperation with them is one of important principles of the external policy of our Party and the DPRK Government.

We will continue to strive to strengthen the unity with the third world peoples and promote the economic and technical cooperation with them, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.



## Mt. Chilbo-san

*In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:*

**"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."**

*Mt. Chilbo-san in North Hamgyong Province in the northeastern part of our country is so beautiful that it has been called "Mt. Kumgang (Diamond) in North Hamgyong Province" from old times.*

*It is bordered with the sparkling blue East Sea of Korea in the east, the Orangchon River in the north and the Hwadae-chon River in the south. It covers an area of over 250 square kilometres.*

*The mountain is 659 metres high.*

*Mt. Chilbo-san is a part of the Paekdu volcanic zone stretching from Mt. Paekdu-san, the revolutionary sacred mountain, to the Ulyong-do Island in the East Sea and it formed at the same time*

*with Mt. Paekdu-san.*

*According to different, unique sceneries it is divided into Nae (Inner) Chilbo, Oe (Outer) Chilbo and Hae (Sea) Chilbo.*

*Nae Chilbo boasts of Mt. Obong-san, Chonbul-bong Peak looking like thousands of stone Buddhas hung upside down, Chonggak-bong Peak resembling a hanging inverted bell, Rojok-bong Peak appearing to be a stack of grain bags, Mansa-bong Peak and other fantastically-shaped peaks and of Manwol-dae and Haemang-dae Hills, Kumgang-dam Pond, Kuryong-so Swamp and natural caves. They present a superb view.*

*Pines are ever green, azaleas are in full bloom in spring and trees display glorious tints of red and gold in autumn.*

*The scenery of Oe Chilbo matches that of Nae Chilbo. Crystal-clear streams flow through ravines under the cool shade of thick woods, forming deep ponds and waterfalls. It is crowded with scenic spots such as Manmul-sang of tens of thousands of*

*forms, Changgun-bawi Rock, Jangsu-san Hill and the Chonyo (Girl)-am Rock. The Chonyo-am Rock resembles a girl in a rain coat leaning against a rock in a rainy day. It looks just like a piece of sculpture.*

*Hae Chilbo stretches for 40 kilometres along the east coast, boasting of its beauty. It is also a pride of Mt. Chilbo-san. Steep cliffs corroded by seawater, caves, a moon-shaped gate through which small boats can pass, a rainbow-shaped rock, the arched Fairy-descending Gate, the Dragon-head Stream, Pine Tree Island, Candlestand Peak, Flying-dragon Gate afford wonderful views which mirror in the blue water of the East Sea. Perpendicular cliffs a hundred metres high stretch away along the coast in some places. When people pass them in a sightseeing boat, they feel as if seeing sculptures in a large art gallery.*

*In and around Mt. Chilbo-san there are huge deposits of quartz, graphite, gold, silver, iron and manganese. The sea facing Hae-Chilbo offers rich sea food such as fishes,*



seaweeds and shellfishes.

Hwangjin-ri in Mt. Chilbo-san has a hot spring containing much sulfur and radium, which is highly effective against nervous disorders and gastroenteric troubles.

The Kaesim-sa Temple in Mt. Chilbo-san is one of historical remains and at the back of it there stands a chestnut tree more than 200 years old, which is protected by the state.

The mountain is clad with needle-leaved trees and broad-leaved trees such as pine, oak, Korean poplar and aspen trees, so that it is beautiful at all times. It offers a number of medicinal

herbs including thyme as well as wild fruits.

There live many animals including tiger, bear and deer and various beautiful birds.

The mountain was used by the Japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied Korea and landlords and capitalists for their pleasure-seeking and money-making before the country's liberation.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had led the 15-year-long bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory and returned home in triumph. He made our people the master of the country and paid deep

attention to providing every condition for them to enjoy the beauty of nature to their heart's content.

Thanks to his profound solicitude, modern pleasure and cultural recreation centres including the Chilbo-san Rest Home and the Hwangjin Sanatorium were set up for the working people here, too. And a path several hundred ri long was laid for sightseers and rest places and facilities for beauty explorers arranged everywhere. Every year a great number of working people come to the mountain from different parts of the country to have a pleasant time, seeing the scenery and camping.



## Aggressive Nature of Full-scale Japanese Monopoly Inroad on South Korea Conducted under the Cloak of "Japan-South Korea Economic Co-operation"

The Japanese militarists are intensifying economic penetration on south Korea as never before, more openly joining the US imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot.

Their mounting economic aggression in south Korea is marked by a sharp increase in direct investment and the full-scale penetration of big monopolies made in the name of "economic co-operation."

By 1971 Japanese monopolies' direct investment in south Korea had not been large. But from 1972 on, their direct investment rapidly increased under the cloak of "economic co-operation." In 1972 their investment totalled upward of 78,640,000 dollars or more than three times over the previous year. In the first half of 1973 alone it amounted to more than 160,000,000 dollars exceeding what it had been from 1967 to 1972. After the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made public the "heavy-chemical industry development plan" in the second half of 1973, the "Mitsubishi Group" and almost all other Japanese big monopolies hurriedly concentrated huge investments in the key economic branches and major industrial areas in south Korea.

Their stepped-up penetration on south Korea worsened the economic crisis from which south Korea had suffered ever since the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band seized "power."

The aggressive nature of the Japanese monopolies' full-scale inroads launched under the cloak of the "Japan-south Korea economic co-operation" lies, first, in the fact that it aims to control the south Korean economy completely.

Availing themselves of the US imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and enlist-

ing their political backing, the Japanese militarists seek to place the south Korean economy under their full control by setting up a large number of "Japanese-south Korean joint enterprises" through direct investment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"South Korea is conducting economic exchange in such a way that it imports factories from Japan and manages them jointly or hands over the right of management to the Japanese side. This should be considered a shackling economic exchange."** ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine 'Sekai,'" Eng. ed., p. 33.)

Direct investment is the most predatory of the means of economic aggression employed by imperialist monopoly capital.

This is irrefutably proved by Japanese monopoly capital's rapidly-increasing direct investment in south Korea. The Japanese monopoly capitalists have the right to management of the enterprises in which they made 100 percent investment or they and south Koreans made "joint investment." On the strength of their superior technology, rich experience in enterprise management and vast capital invested, they do everything—the employment and discharge of workers, organization of production and even the realization of goods—as they like. Such is the case with the "South Korea-Tokyo Shibaura Corporation," a "limited partnership" of a comprador capitalist of south Korea and a big electronic enterprise of Japan, in Kumi, North Kyongsang Province. The "Tokyo Shibaura Company" accounts for 70 per cent of the capital. It fully controls the "Corporation" and carries 90 per cent of the products



to its mother company in Japan. The "Toyo Rayon Company," one of Japan's synthetic fibre monopolies, invested only 40 per cent of the capital in the "Hanguk Polyester Company," but it holds the right of management.

Japanese monopoly capital's direct investment has recently increased considerably and assumed grave dimensions.

The Japanese militarists made the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique relax all the "legal restrictions on introduction of foreign capital," which had existed but in name until recently, so that they created favourable economic and political conditions for the free penetration and business activities of Japanese enterprises in south Korea. Now the less than 50 per cent capital investment limit for foreigners has been abolished and the restrictions on invested spheres and on regions in business activities withdrawn. Into the bargain, all forms of labour troubles have been banned, the business tax lowered than in Japan and the freedom granted of remittance of profits to the homeland and of reinvestment.

Direct investment by the Japanese monopolies in south Korea is distinct from that in the past.

They made direct investment in the form of transplanting medium and small enterprises. But now such big monopolies as "Mitsubishi" and "Mitsui" directly invest capital in large enterprises. Their capital investment lays the main stress on the "heavy-chemical industry" to control the key branches of the south Korean economy, and it covers other industries, agriculture, transport, trade, tourism and even hotel keeping and the south coastal regions where more than 70 per cent of south Korean industry is seated and all other places. This shows that the Japanese monopolies are seizing south Korea's economic life line and rapidly making its economy dependent entirely upon them through their direct investment in

the key industrial branches and in the major industrial areas.

In the second place, the aggressive nature of Japanese monopolies' inroads is found in the intensification of imperialist exploitation of the south Korean workers and other broad toiling masses.

The ever-mounting overseas expansion by imperialist monopoly capital, as the great leader says, makes it its economic aim to exploit other peoples and plunder their abundant resources. Monopolies' economic expansion, be it export of goods, capital investment or sale of techniques, seeks bigger profits and the long control of natural resources needed to keep and intensify their exploitation and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital's penetration on the south Korean economy is the more exploitative for its inherent cruel predatory nature.

Historically Japanese monopoly capital rose and has grown on the semi-feudalistic low-wage system. Still now it obtains substantial monopoly profits from that system. Therefore, it attaches great importance to the exploitation of cheap labour in foreign lands.

Japanese monopolies are the most exploitative of all the imperialist monopolies which have made inroads on south Korea. Even according to the data released by them in 1973, the south Korean workers in the Japanese enterprises who made up 70.3 per cent of the entire workers employed in the foreign enterprises, received the lowest wages. The wage of a south Korean worker is a sixth of a Japanese worker's.

As seen above, the "Japanese-south Korean joint investment in enterprises" is nothing but a lever to intensify the imperialist exploitation of the south Korean working class and other masses of people and allot more of the national income as a tribute to Japanese monopoly capital. This confirms that south Korea is being reduced to a source of colonial superprofits for the Japanese monopolies.

Thirdly, the aggressive nature of the Jap-

anese monopolies' penetration on south Korea is seen in that it has an unprecedentedly destructive and harmful effect.

Foreign monopolies making their way into south Korea with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a guide have introduced pollution industries, which now destroy the health of the people, threaten their lives and contaminate the beautiful mountains and rivers.

Today pollution is a great social problem in the imperialist countries. The introduction of pollution industries into south Korea by Japanese monopolies in the name of the "Japan-south Korea economic co-operation" has made the contamination in south Korea more destructive and harmful. Taking advantage of the "heavy-chemical industry plan" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Japanese monopolies have brought the most frightful pollution industries into south Korea from Japan. In consequence, pollution has become a great social problem in south Korea. They have concentrated such industries in the "regions for industrial groups" or the specially-designated areas on the south coast, which are near to Japan and safest from the strategical point of view, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for their part, have taken no steps to prevent pol-

lution caused by such industries, madly introducing them. The result is that now south Korea has turned into a contaminant dump for the Japanese monopolies.

The contaminants from oil refineries, iron works, smelteries and chemical plants pollute air and water, working great harm to the health of the toiling people, fish and crops and posing a grave menace to the means of living of the south Korean people.

As mentioned above, the full-scale penetration the Japanese monopolies made under the cloak of "economic co-operation" is the most shackling, predatory and destructive economic aggression designed to make the south Korean economy completely dependent on them, exploit more cruelly the working class and other people and reduce the whole of south Korea to a victim of foreign monopoly capital for its superprofits.

All this shows that the reinvasion machination of the Japanese militarists have assumed grave dimensions.

But, their reinvasion scheme meets with the strong opposition of the south Korean people. If they go on with their reckless act, they will suffer a shameful defeat at the hands of the entire Korean people.

## Miserable Situation of the South Korean Countryside Seen in Figures

Today south Korea's agricultural productive forces are being destroyed daily due to the colonial and semi-feudal agricultural system and the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Afforestation and water conservancy projects are neglected and even the insignificant irrigation facilities have been totally wrecked and arable land is on the decrease. As of the end of 1973, the total cultivated land of south Korea was reduced by 30,000 *chongbo* as against 1971 and by 80,000 *chongbo* as against 1968.

The destruction of agricultural

productive forces resulted in a heavy decline in south Korea's agricultural production. In 1973 the grain output decreased by 418,000 tons compared with 1970. South Korea is depending more and more heavily on foreign countries for food grain. Even according to the doctored figures made public by the south Korean puppet clique, south Korea imported 56,998 tons of food grain in 1949, 460,688 tons in 1960, 1,318,095 tons in 1963, 1,496,696 tons in 1968, 2,115,000 tons in 1970, 3,167,000 tons in 1972 and 3,646,000 tons in 1973.

Whereas the output of agricul-

tural produce decreases, south Korean peasants' debts increase every year.

Even according to the watered-down data released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the per-farm household debts were 10,282 *won* in 1971 and 13,914 *won* in 1972.

A great number of south Korean peasants under heavy debts leave their native villages in quest of livelihood.

The data made public by the puppet clique show that 1,360,000 peasants gave up farming in South Cholla Province during the period from 1968 to 1973.





## African People's Anti-imperialist, National-liberation Cause Is Sure to Win

Today the African people are striving to win freedom and equality against imperialism, colonialism and racism and to consolidate already-attained national independence and build a new, progressive society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Africa, once called a colonial continent, is now turning into a new continent bright with the light of freedom and liberation and, together with Asia and Latin America, has become a powerful existence of the third world."**

Thanks to the powerful national-liberation struggle of the African people, the majority of African countries have already achieved independence and the rest of countries are winning independence one after another. The colonialists have already been driven out of almost all the continent. Sustained repeated blows within and without, the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are getting deeper and deeper into hot water.

The African people are further strengthening their unity and solidarity in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. During the fourth Middle East war, they condemned the US imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and actively supported and encouraged

the sacred war of the Arab people. The African countries took strong joint action in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their fatherland and restore their legitimate rights. They thus opened up a new, favourable phase in solving the Palestinian problem in conformity with the Palestinian people's will and interests. They are working to promote economic exchange and strengthen friendship and cooperation between themselves, opposing the economic exploitation and plunder of imperialism and old and new colonialism.

The African countries are now greatly contributing to the fair solution of the international issues by raising their just voice at the international meetings and international organizations. Today any international problem cannot be settled without participation of the African countries. Africa, together with Asia and Latin America, is a powerful existence of the third world, the new-emerging forces of our times.

The Korean people warmly salute the people of Guinea-Bissau who have recently attained independence and the peoples of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola who have achieved the agreements on independence. They actively support the struggle of the peoples of

Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania, Comores and Seychelles for freedom and liberation and express firm solidarity with all the African people in their just struggle to consolidate national independence.

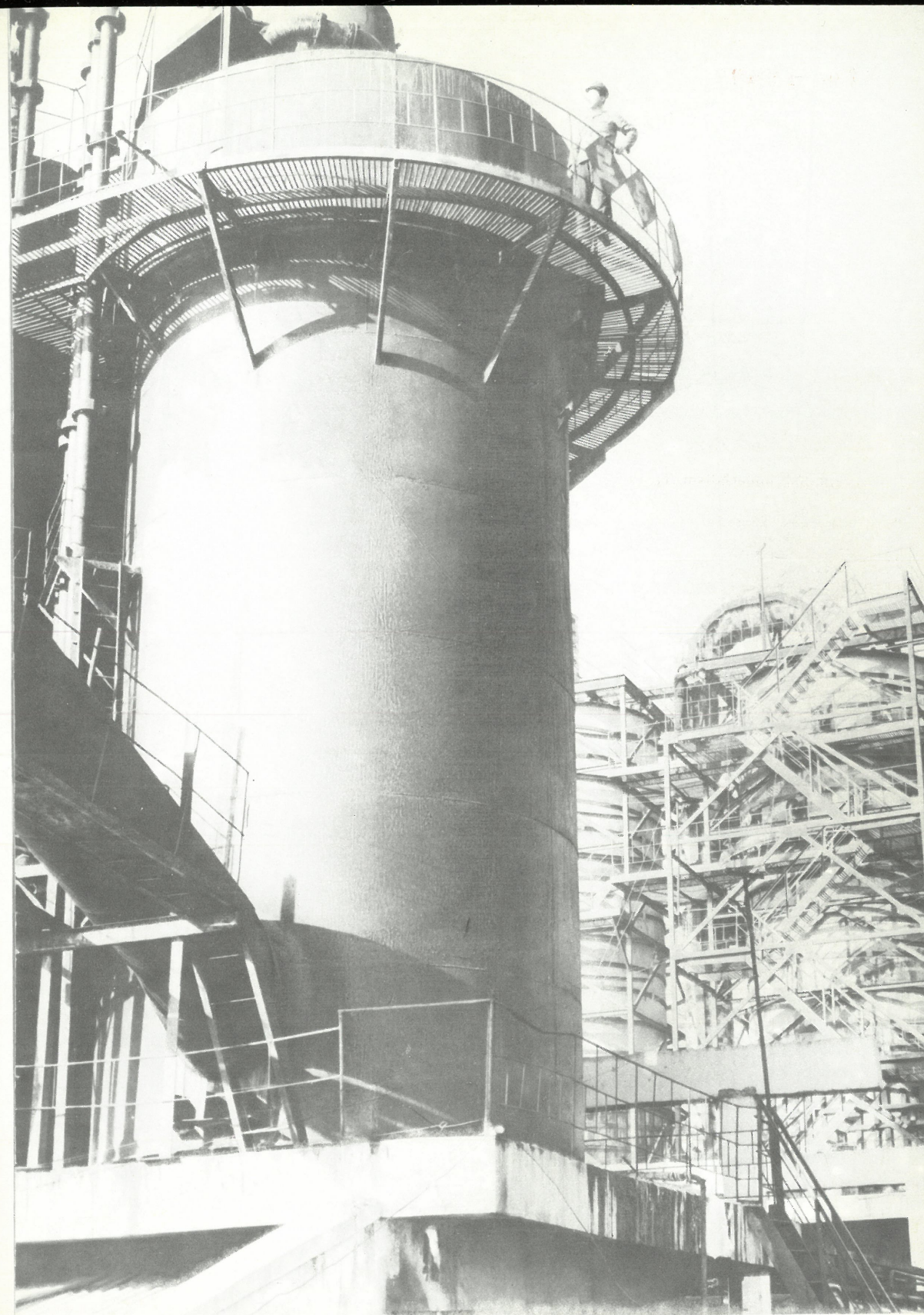
The anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement of the African people forms an important part of the cause of liberation of humankind. It clearly shows that it is an irresistible trend of the times for the African people to follow the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the imperialists, colonialists and racists ever check the victorious march of the African people's liberation struggle.

The day is sure to come soon when the brave African people will cut the last life line of imperialism, colonialism and racism and completely liberate their continent.

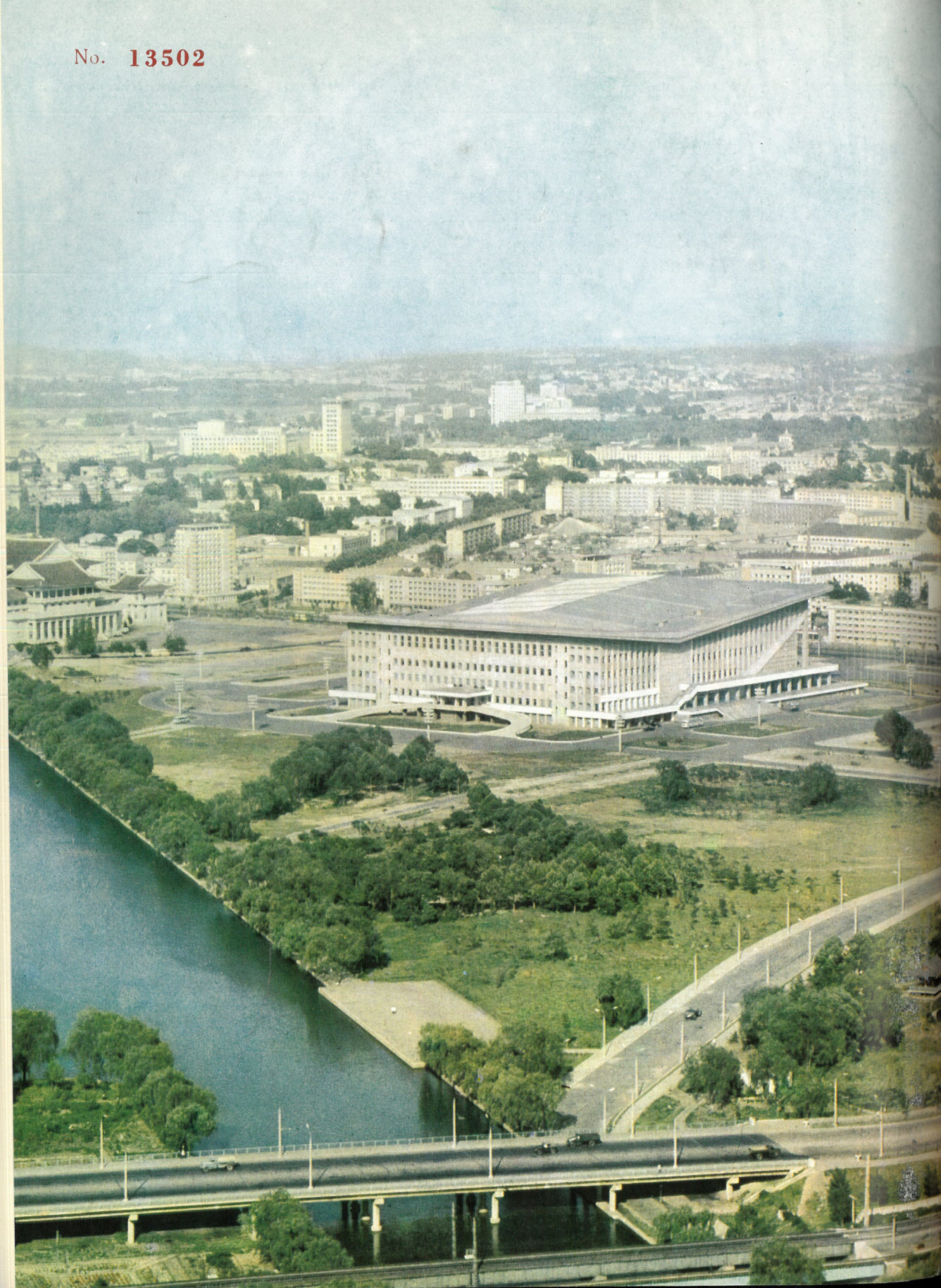
**INSIDE BACK COVER: A part of the Haeju Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant, one of our chemical fertilizer production centres**

**BACK COVER: A part of Pyongyang boasting of modern cultural establishments and multi-storeyed modern apartment houses**





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